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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY &

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 308 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922. TWO ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
30th December ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA‡	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ,,		
3rd January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
10th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..		
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA		
9th Feb ..	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.		
9th Mar. ..	MOLDAVIA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala
28th ,, ..	SICILIA		
6th April ..	NALDERA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
31st May ..	SICILIA ..		

P. AND O, BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
28th Dec. ..	BARPETA..	Busra via Karachi Coasting. 4 P. M.
29th ,, ..	VITA	Busra viaKarachi. 9 A. M.
31st ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
10th January ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa.

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Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
AsamaMaru	J. Fujisawa	6829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

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Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd. Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1899	Bombay.

C. 15221.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT of 4½ LAKHS LOAN FOR FIRE BRIGADE QUARTERS AND STATIONS. DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1923.

DEBENTURES HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the REPAYMENT O PRINCIPAL DUE.

Debentures will CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st January, 1923, and will be redeemed on presentation at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA upto 31st March, 1923. Thereafter the Principal will be repaid by the Chief Accountant of the Corporation at his Office, on the Debentures being surrendered duly discharged after the interest accrued due has been paid by the IMERIAL BANK.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office.
Bombay, 19th December, 1922. C15202

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

Registered in Bombay.

Formerly THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi Ltd., will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bank, 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 29th December, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

I. To receive the report of the Directors for the year ended 30th June 1922.
II. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Rewashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, Lalbhai Kalyanbhai P. M. Patel and R. V. Patwari as Directors in place of Sir Gangadharrao M. Chitnavis and Messrs. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Chotalal Kilachand Devchand and Manibhai Goculbhai resigned.
III. To confirm the appointments of Messrs Balkrishna B. Joshi and Narbheram Anupchand Mehta as additional Directors.
IV. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection.
V. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
VI. To transact any other business brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board
W. T. JONES
Manager.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 28th December, 1922 to SATURDAY, 6th January, 1923, both days inclusive
Bombay, 19th December, 1922. C15213

THE HINDU BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the Company will be held at the registered office at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 30th day of December 1922 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt Directors' Report and Auditors' statement of account for the year ended 31st August 1922.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs Murarji Anandji Tana & Jaysukhalal Krishnalal Mehta who retire by rotation and who are eligible; and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors of the company for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any business that may be brought at the ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of th company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1922 to the 2nd day of January 1923 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.
Managing Agents
Bombay, 19th December, 1922. C15201

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st January, 1923, a shuttle train service carrying first, second and third class passengers will be introduced between Kalyan and Atgaon to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.
Kalyan	Dep.	12	20
Atgaon	Arr.	13	48

UP.

		H.	M.
Atgaon	Dep.	14	20
Kalyan	Arr.	15	35

On and from the same date, shuttle trains between Kalyan and Badlapur will run to the following revised timings:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Kalyan	Dep.	9	40	17	5
Badlapur	Arr.	10	4	17	28

UP.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Badlapur	Dep.	11	10	17	50
Kalyan	Arr.	11	37	18	17

PACHORA JAMNER RAILWAY.

The revised Train Service on Pachora Jamner Railway will, from 1st January, 1923, be as follows:—

DOWN.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Pachora	Dep.	7	20	13	0
Jamner	Arr.	10	25	18	5

UP.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Jamner	Dep.	10	55	18	35
Pachora	Arr.	14	0	21	48

For detailed timings, see Sheet Time Tables at stations.

E. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
20th December, 1922. C15285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the scheme framed by the Schools Committee for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards of the City.

By Order of the President.
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th December, 1922. C15277

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Gram, Bran, Barley, Rice, oil cakes, Salt, Toor and Cotton seeds for Municipal bullocks, heifers and horses for one year from 1-3-1923 to 29-2-24 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of January 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, December 23. C.15246.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of th United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SALEBHOY ABDUL TYEB, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai AMINABAI, widow of Salebhoy Abdul Tyeb of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
C15279 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of MOTILAL HARKISONDAS SATBHAYA, widower in the service of a Share broker and since retired late of Bombay Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased

(1) BHAGWANDAS CHHABILDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort, (2) BHOGILAL DAMODERDAS SHOFF, of Billimoria Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Billimoria in Bombay Presidency. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of December the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
C15280 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 5409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS ENGINEERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES BOILER AND PARTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, 29th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder, open space opposite the Yellow Gate of Princes Docks by order of the Bank concerned:—

EX S. S. "CITY OF CANTON."

Ten packages Machinery comprising one Stationary Boiler and Boiler parts from Erie City Iron Works.

Terms 25 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHALDERS OF COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, 29th day of December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) near the Baling Press in Champagally of Muljji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Hillel and Co. and on account and at the risk of Kunji Liladhar, Cloth Merchant of Laxmidas Khimji Market Bombay.

4 bales each 200 pairs Chadders of Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mills No. 10,000, bordered 4½ yards.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPANNERS, HOOKS, AND EYES, HAMMERS, SHEARS, LOCKS AND BUTTONS, WIRE GAUGES, ETC.,

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc. etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:—

3 cases containing cutting pliers, spanners, vices etc
2 cases containing Hammers, Choppers, shears, etc.
3 cases containing Brass bolts, Button and Locks.
3 cases containing steel bar cramps, wire gauges etc.
2 cases containing locks of (Miller Lock & Co.)
2 cases containing shears of (Acme Shear Co)

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Dixie Flyee motor car 5-seater 4-cylinder. 20 H P in good running order.
1 Visa-Vis in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MANMALLA TANK, MAHIM, NAGDEVI ST. ARTHUR ROAD & JANJIKER ST.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payan & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account Mamalla Tank ltd. the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises the following properties:—

On MONDAY the 15th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground messuage and hereditaments known as Dewkawadi, situate at Manmalla Tank Road, (formerly called Hansali) at Mahim, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 19565 (4/9) nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-five square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10 and 381 New Nos. 3454 and 4136, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1/1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Wards Nos., 4023, 4024, 4025 (1), 4025 (2) 4025 (3), 4025 (4), 4025 (5), 4025 (6), 4025 (7), 4025 (8) 4025 (9), 4025 (10), 4025 (11), 4025 (12), 4025 (13), 4025 (14), 4025 (15), and 4025 (16). Street Nos. 384, 385, 386, 386A 386B 386C, 386D, 386E, 386F, 386G, 386H, 386I, 386J 386K, 386L, 386M, 386N, 386 (o) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dost Mahomed Fir Mahomed, on or towards the South and West by the said Manmalla Tank Road, and on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N.S. Salracao now called Padris Wadi.

On THURSDAY the 18th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 236-237 Street, Nos. 144-46 and 150 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdulalli on or towards the South by the property of Bora Abdul Hussein Mulla Mahomedally on or towards the West by the sweepers' passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street.

On MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Forasteure formerly consisting of two pieces now formed into one situate lying and being on the East side of Arthur Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements bungalows chawls stables cook rooms and other buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 10469 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 320, 320, 327, 544, 522, and 523 New Nos. A/13839, 13842, 14038, A/14031, and 14032 Old Survey No. 447, 448 and 449 New Survey Nos. 1/3404, IA/3403 and 1B/3403 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3868 (1), 3869 (2) 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, and 3875 (1), Street, Nos. 9 to 11 1, 1A 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hormusjee Mancherjee Cama on or towards the South by the property of Mahandas Pranjiwandas on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road and on or towards the East by the Municipal Drainage Stores, subject as to a part of the said premises admeasuring 4365 square yards and assessed under Ward Nos. 3868, 3868 (2) and Street Nos. 9, 11, 9A, and 11A. to a lease dated the 8th day of May 1911 expressed to be made between Hatimbhai Gulamhussein of the made part and the Siddley Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited of the other part.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure situate lying and being at the corner of Nagdevi Street and Janjiker Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2076 and 2077 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 323 Street Nos. 89, to 97 Nagdevi Street and Street Nos. 174 to 184 Janjiker Street and B Ward No. 544 and Street Nos. 186-188 Janjiker Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hyderalli Kassamji on or towards the South by the Janjiker Street on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street and on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedbhai Muchhalla now acquired by the Improvement Trust of Bombay which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the borrowers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1922.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of till-seeds, bags of nirda, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of ajwan, bundles of gunnybags, empty wooden casks, bags of sugar, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of cotton piecegoods, empty cylinders, bundles of wooden handles, bundle of iron pulley, basket of crucibles, bale of twine, loose angle bars, cask of oil, cases of bangles, cases of nails, cases of newspapers, cases of ink tablets, bundles of waste, cases of medicine, bales of F P cotton, case of soap, baskets of empty bottles, cases of empty bottles, bundles of bidi leaves, bags of sweeping grain, bags of jogree etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required, however, in special lots if the Auctioneers' demand full amount shall have to be paid; the balance to be paid and goods removed within 3 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction sale of Khakhi Kullas, Khakhi cotton Putties Jackett, cotton Drawers, Union Putties Leather Vest Coats, Helmet Tops, Horse Rugs, Mosquitto Nettings, sewing Cotton, Frocks, Kurtas, Shirts, Bed-sheets, Knickers, Domestic, Coats, cotton Pyjama's, coats, warm followers, Shirts cotton for Punjabis, light woollen Jackets, Sheep skin coats, cuffs long, Flannel Drawers, Hose Tops, Blouses serge, Bags Pin Leather Gloves, Suttringes, Legging for Motorists, Drawers Shorts Flannel, coats Fur, Hats Felt, coats long, Canvas bags small, cellars, Badalies, Khaki Puggries, Heavy woollen Trowsers, Flannel Shirts, Frocks Gurkas, Long woollen gowns cloth sponges, Rope, woollen Putties Flannel Belts, Bedpan covering cloth, Kumberband Helmet Flying, Namdas, Saddle semi military Legging Leather, Mosquitto curtains, Rugs bedside socks white, Pith Hats white, woollen Vests Capes Mackintosh, Leather Jerkins, Groundsheets, Saddle covers, Balaclava caps Posting Great coats, Haversacks, Trousers, Buckram black Dassorti, Buff, Bunting, Jaconette white for Betects, cloth, Kitbags, Safety Pins, Dammered paper, Sewings cotton bllack, Hospital Pillows, small mattresses cases, counterpans, Dammered calico, Union cloth, Tape Pillow covers, Twine, capes comforters etc.

On MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, and following days daily at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction all the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the auctioneers or the Controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
R. Courtneidge and W. Holloway's Co.
To- ight at 9-30 p. m.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
"THE SECOND MRS TANQUERAY"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m.
after 7 p.m at the Theatre.
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"TROPICAL LOVE"

THE EMPIRE
SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.
MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.
Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.
Including
HAROLD LLOYD
in
CAPTAIN KID'S KID.
Saturday Dec. 30th at 4,—6,—8 and 10 p. m.
"LES MISERABLES"
Sunday Dec. 31st at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MR. WU."
featuring MATHESON LANG

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.
MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.
Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"ROMANCE OF TARZAN."
featuring ELMO LINCOLN
Saturday Dec. 30th at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
"Tillies Punctured Romance"
featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN and MARIE DRESSLER
Sunday Dec. 31st at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
featuring F. X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLEY BAYNE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

A FEAST OF THE MOVIES!

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ONE GLORIOUS MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE EACH DAY

The Management of the West-End Cinema announce with genuine gratification that they have a most delightful Surprise in store for their Patrons—a sensational good news

A CINEMA FEAST GALORE!

One Masterpiece each One Day!

PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY Friday 29th.—"DEVIL'S STONE".
A superb Paramount Artcraft Drama starring Geraldine Farrar.
TO-MORROW Sat. 30th.—"CLEOPATRA".
The stupendous Million Dollar Picture by William Fox.
Sun., 31st.—"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP".
Yet another Million-Dollar screen fantasy by William Fox.
Mon., 1st—"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
A Cecil B. De Mille Million Dollar Production Starring the Cinema idols Thomas Meighan and Gloria Swanson.
Tues. 2nd.—"OH, YOU WOMAN!"
An enchanting Paramount Picture featuring Ernest Trieux
Wed., 3rd.—"THE DARK LANTERN".
A Realart Magnificent Drama starring Alice Brady.
Thurs., 4th.—"THE GARTER GIRL".
A splendid Vitagraph Drama featuring Corinne Griffith.
Friday, 5th.—"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER".
A supremely attractive racing Drama.

ALL TOGETHER AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRILLIANT BILL!
A CINEMA FEAST FOR THE GODS!

Biggest and the Mightiest

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA
OR
BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA

depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.

Produced
By Star Films Ltd. and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA

COMING COMING

SHISHUPAL WADHA

the picture beautiful
by
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.

Watch for the Exhibition date.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN
Job Armstrong like Job of old place too

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN

Dramatic story of a man's fights against overwhelming odds until he realizes the efficacy of faith in a greater Power than self. Come and see wherein he failed and how he becomes a wiser man.

PATHE GAZETTE
COMIC

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONLY THIS WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Presents

MAHASATI ANJANI

OR

BIRTH OF HANUMAN

NEXT WEEK

Ahimahi Vadh.

Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Sundays & Holidays.

Concert Concert

by prof. S. KATYAK

THRILLING DANCES

on the

SAW & BATAS

Place: MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Day :SUNDAY, 31st December,
TIME : 9 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

To-day

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

MALTI MADHAV

7 Reels

The Grand Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Elphinstone Theatre, GRANT ROAD.

Saturday 30th December, 1922.
SHAKUNTAL (P. M. 8 Night
Sunday 31st December, 1922.
EKACHAPYLA (P. M. 2-30, Noon))
Monday 1st January, 1923.
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY,
SWAYAMVAR (P. M. 2-30, Noon

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
Saturday 30th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Sunday 31st Dec. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Monday 1st July 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
proprietors

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	30.042 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	64.5 "
Dew Point	58.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.564 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air ..	68.1 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	E, E by E, NW, NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	196 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpinli reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Rawalpindi humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal; night temperature was above the average at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the northwest of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Both day and night temperatures were below normal. The minimum thermometer fell to 40 degrees at Jhansi, the defect from the normal being 11 degrees.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Jodhpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature was below normal in Rajputana. The thermometer fell last night to 38 degrees at Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Amraoti and Nagpur, humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual. The thermometer fell to 40 degrees at Khandwa and to 38 degrees at Jubbulpore the defect from the normal being 11 degrees at the former station.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect at Bijapur. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual. The minimum temperature at Ahmednagar was 11 degrees below normal, the reading recorded being 40 degrees.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given local rain in Baluchistan and the north Punjab and light to moderate could has spread over the whole of northwest India. Rain has also fallen at Negapatam and skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Madras and Malabar. Day temperature was below normal in the northern half of the reporting area and the north Deccan and night temperature was lower than usual in the United Provinces east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the north Deccan. The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the south Coromandel Coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the Punjab and a few falls may occur in south east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th December 1922.

The western depression has given local rain in north Baluchistan with a few light falls of snow in Kashmir. Chaman reports half an inch. The cold wave has reached Bengal but temperature is rising in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs	Humidity At 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 25th	59.6	46.8	76	..	0.56	—3.28
Jask	75.3	57.6	72	..	1.85	+0.48
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 25th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	65.7	48.8	81	..	0	—0.27
Rawalpindi	53.7	42.7	94	0.16	4.06	+2.93
Lahore	63.1	41.3	92	..	1.31	—0.91
Hissar	67.0	39.5	83	..	0.34	+0.10
Ambala	65 3	41.0	87	..	1.07	+0.40
Delhi	62.8	45.9	77	..	1.06	+0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	66.7	43 3	72	..	1.00	+0.64
Mainpuri	66.4	41.1	85	..	0 36	—0.15
Jhansi	68.6	40.2	80	..	0.64	+0.28
Cawnpore	67.4	42.8	81	..	0.63	—0.10
Allahabad	67.6	42.0	84	..	0.55	—0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	67.1	43.8	63	..	0.02	—0.20
Karachi	75.0	58.9	60	..	0.03	—0.12
Ajmer	69.8	45.2	64	..	0	—0.46
Jalpur	71.2	42.2	54	..	1.01	+0.67
Kotah	71.0	46.8	52	..	0.08	—0.28
Mount Abu	65.8	48 9	31	..	0.05	—0.27
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.4	45.3	43	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	77.8	57.9	72	..	0.45	+0.39
Veraval	78.8	58.6	49	..	0.26	—0.06
Rajkot	80.6	45.5	50	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para ..	79.4	46.0	46	..	0.05	—0.13
Surat	82.6	63.6	50	..	0.13	—0.10
Ahmedabad	78.6	58.7	45	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	80.6	44.1	46	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	71.7	40.8	50	..	0.85	+0.54
Indore	73.9	41.8	63	..	2.76	+2.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	68.9	38.5	73	..	1.57	+0.78
Saugor	71.2	44.2	65	..	1.01	+0.07
Hoshangabad	71.8	41.2	78	..	2.68	+1.87
Khandwa	77 6	39.9	61	..	0.90	+0.09
Akola	77.7	40.9	44	..	2.12	+1.07
Amraoti	77.8	49.8	42	..	1.52	+0.47
Nagpur	74.4	45.4	43	..	1.99	+0.74
Chanda	75.3	48.0	73	..	2.37	+1.42
Raipur	71.5	47.6	63	..	1.04	+0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	67.5	61	..	0.14	—0.36
Ratnagiri	87.6	66.3	28	..	2.47	+1.56
Marmagoa	81.8	67.2	55	..	4.62	+3.44
Karwar	87.2	63.8	71	..	3.28	+1.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	78.9	43.4	44	..	0.78	+0.05
Ahmednagar	77.3	40.3	53	..	10.08	+9.00
Poona	78.4	45.5	61	..	6.60	+5.55
Sholapur	81.5	51.7	68	..	3.10	+1.73
Bijapur	74.7	51.9	80	..	9.61	+8.51
Belgaum	78.5	52.7	36	..	4.06	+2.28
Aurangabad	76.6	48.2	48	..	15.94	+5.03
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	77.8	43.7	69	..	1.38	+0.68
Hyderabad	78.8	52.6	60	..	0.86	+0.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.2	68.2	59	..	2.96	—0.33
Calicut	86.8	66.1	76	..	9.25	+3.36
Cochin	90.1	69.0	68	..	12.49	+4.67
Colombo	88.3	66.0	87	..	25.01	+7.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.6	64.7	75	..	17.63	+11.58
Bellary	84.5	59.5	48	..	6.55	+4.39
Cuddapah	84.3	68.6	75	..	14.02	+9.66
Madras	8..371.8		69	..	33.20	+14.23
Bangalore	79.1	56.8	62	..	5.35	+2.26
Coimbatore	83.6	66.7	78	..	9.05	+4.49
Trichinopoly	88 1	70.2	80	..	14.82	+7.25
Negapatam	80.8	71.6	90	0.35	12.47	—14.61

SHIP[redacted]

ARRI[redacted]

S S Clan Mechinon, T[redacted] Dec. 28.
S S Chakrata, Willia[redacted]urkenhead.

S S Clan Mechinon:—[redacted] Line steamer Clan Mechinon, 3097 to[redacted]in W Thomson, arrived in harbour [redacted] from Burkenhead, with a general ca[redacted]

S S Chakrata:—The [redacted]N Co's steamer Chakrata, 3035 tons, Cap[redacted] William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

S S Barpeta, Harley, Busrah.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain G J Harley, sailed from harbour yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Jeddah for Mauritius.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok
Steamer Nicholas for Hamburg.
Steamer Kilimani for Coast Ports.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
THURSDAY, December 28.

Shed.
2 China 4161 London 30-12 M. M. and Co.
3 Mashobra 5131 London 5-1 M M and Co.
5 Gambada 3853 N F N F M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,793 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.
7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 1-1, J Finlay and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent, Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 4135 Hamburg 5-1 M M & Co.
9 Capodimote 3544, Genoa, 8/1 M Italiano.
11 Cicerone 3,903 tons, Hull NF Scindia SNCo
12 Ockenfels (s) 7,574 tons Karachi 31-12 Agent Graham and Co
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
3 Barteta 1877 Burch 28-12 M. M. & Co.
5 Sunbank 1862 Hull 5/1 Graham and Co.
7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 3/1 J Finlay and Co.
9 Warasa Maru (s) 2104 tons, Japan, 28-12 18-12 Kaisha.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 KN&Co

PRINCES DOCK
A Koweit 2393 Aden 3/1 T M and Co.
B Nawab 3424 N.E. N.F. T. M. & Co.
F Surada 3382 N F W F M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

S S China for London:—8 bales cow calf hides, R Allimohomed; 11 bales goat skin tanned, H R Rahemboy; 1500 cwts country myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 468 cwts Indian castor seed, Ralli Bros; 10 cases Indian pigs bristles, Grindlay and Co; 4000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trenglos for London:—8 bags clay, Cox's Shipping Agency; 21 bales cow hides tanned, G H Suchidina; 15 bales hemp, S Hormasji and Co; 14 cases lemon glass, J Parmanand; 21 bales woollen carpets, M M T Afiut; 70 cwts kismis, H A Janoo; 530 cwts wheat, T Coowarji.

S S Trenglos for Antwerp:—550 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Wardhuman Bros; 50 bales hemp, D B Khum; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, K Visram; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram.

S S Trenglos for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, B Cursondas.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—25 bales Indian wool raw, H N and K Essa; 50 bales Indian wool raw, David Sassoon; 750 cwts kadi cake ghain, 750 cwts kadi cake expelled. 550 cwts Linseed cake expelled, Birla Bros; 4000 cwts Indian mowra seed, 1980 cwts Indian cowaree, Ralli Bros; 230 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 238 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal; 236 bales wool raw, Volkart Bros; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, L Abercrombie; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, B Kursondas; 150 bales country cotton fly, F F Campbell; 103 bales Indian cotteon F P, Volkart Bros

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, K Visram; 48 cwts dry casings, A Dhunger.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—80 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 240 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 14514 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas; 120 bales raw cotton, Langley.

S S Egrement for New York:—4000 cwts Indian castor seed, Louis Dreyfus; 28 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Egrement for Philadelphia:—39 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency

S S A N Micholas for Havre:—392 bales Indian cotton raw, 7000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts Indian linseed, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts mustard seed, A Durst; 100 bales hemp, Bombay Export.

S S A N Micholas for Ghent:—112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Hull:—4000 cwts linseed bold, 3500 cwts cotton seed, Strauss.

S S Mashobra for Leith:—30000 cwts Indian cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Hamburg:—110 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 1064 bales Indian coton raw, 1980 cwts Indian maize, Ralli Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Birla Bros; 110 bales country cotton fly, K Visram; 231 bales country cotton fly, K Thackar; 165 bales Indian cotton, N Rajaram; 4002 cwts groundnut, E D Sassoon.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona:—250 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 350 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—250 tons manganese ore, King King and Co; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, Louis Dreyfus; 275 bales Indian cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—782 bales clean cotton fly, B Meyer.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, D B Khan.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—25 bales clean cotton fly, P Asam.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—935 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 210 bales Indian cotton raw, K Visram; 40 bales silk waste, A G E O.

S S Capedemonte for Genoa:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—73 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—49 barrels aniline dry dye, 32 barrels sulphur of black, Cox's Shipping Agency.

IMPORTS.

S S Jalatarang from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia S N Co:—From Badagara:—1654 bags copra.

From Calicut:—887 bags cocoanuts, 125 bags copra, 25 bags fresh ginger, 51 bags pepper, 51 baskets 8 bags dry ginger, 86 bales cotton, 20 bundles coir yarn.

From Cochin:—400 bags cocoanut oil cakes, 100 bags ginger, 320 bags 30 robbins dry ginger, 33 bags turmeric, 7 bags catchoor, 5 bags cotton seed, 400 casks 600 barrels cocoanut oil, 39 cases tea dust, 58 bundles coir rope.

From Alleppey:—1159 bags ginger, 229 robbins ginger, 1914 robbins 1701 bags copra, 680 bags pepper, 133 bags turmeric, 469 bundles coir yarn, 448 bags poonac.

From Madras:—700 pieces spelter, 112 pieces broken spelter.

From Moulmein:—1024 pieces teak sleepers.

From Rangoon:—3003 pieces teak sleepers, 9 bales cotton N goods.

S S Capedomonte from Genoa, Agents M Italiana:—58 cases buttons, 10 cases cotton yarn, 63 cases conserve, 10 cases 24 bales silk waste yarn, 358 casks 209 barrels flooring tiles, 26324 pieces 653 stabs marble tiles, 11 cases 68 packages vermouth, 5 cases wine, 23 crates cement, 9 cases combs, 1585 bags almonds, 46 cases chestnut.

From Messina:—400 bags almonds.

From Cagbiri:—550 bags almonds.

From Catania:—400 bags sulphur, 100 bags almonds.

From Aden:—100 packages alkali, 81 bundles hides, 14 bundles goat skin, 26 bundles skin, 80 bags gum coarse, 87 bags dry fish.

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I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science o Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses—
Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY

BOMBAY, 31-7-18

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

AMERICAN TARIFF.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff after a storm of opposition has passed both the American Houses of Parliament. This Tariff has increased tremendously the import duties. When the Underwood Simmons Low Tariff of 1913 emerged from the Senate several people were thinking that America had seen the adverse effects of a high tariff and was going over to free-trade, or at least a diluted portion of it. This process would have gone on, but for the war which stopped it, as it stopped several other countries too. The war brought with it an influx of nationalism, sometimes nationalism run rampant. The war was apparently intended to make the world safe for democracy, but the result showed that instead of this result being achieved a national sentiment in every country has stiffened itself. There is not much difference between such a stiffened national sentiment and junkerism Zabernism as it prevailed in Germany. One main reason for this stiffening of national sentiment was that trade and industries of all these countries were crippled, and it required very great exertions on the part of these to revive them and to bring them back to their pristine glory. Such a work entailed under the modern economic conditions severe competition, and each country tried through legislative measures to further its own industrial cause as against the others. What better means are available for a national legislature for encouraging trade and industries than the manipulation of tariffs? The United States of America did two things: she manipulated her tariffs and shipping regulations with a view, through these two means, to strike a blow at her main rivals in trade and industries.

Home vs. Foreign Manufactures.

The main question before the American legislators, as before the American manufacturers, was: "Are the rates high enough to give American producers and manufacturers a competitive chance in the domestic or Home markets with similar foreign-made goods?" In other words, as a writer well puts it, the whole tariff question may be concentrated in this one query: "Shall the people of the United States produce and manufacture for themselves or permit foreign countries to produce and manufacture for them?" This question bears a remarkable analogy to the question which our publicists have always been putting before them, which even Mahatma Gandhi put forward before his country: Shall the people of India produce and manufacture for themselves or permit foreign countries to produce and manufacture for them? As I have been repeatedly saying, tariff walls are just like heavy armaments, and in the ideal state of things to which every one is looking forward the world will have to do without both. Till, however, we have reached that happy goal, we have, in answer to this question, to fall back upon the means at our disposal to prevent the country being exploited by capitalists and manufacturers of the West. It is not likely that tariff walls as armaments will disappear from the word as long as the modern capitalistic exploitation of the world persists. Capitalism has got its natural allies in guns and tariffs, and it will be afraid of losing either of these, for then its power will be tottering to the ground. In order, therefore, to protect India against being made a dumping ground, as she has always been, of foreign manufacturers, we have to consider what weapons we possess. The first and foremost is a resolute determination on the part of the people themselves not to use any goods but Swadeshi. Mahatma Gandhi wrote "Swadeshi is our veritable Kamadhenu supplying all our wants and solving many of our difficult problems, and in occupation it saves our honour and provides our livelihood and becomes a religious duty." As long as human nature, however, retains its present weakness one cannot expect that mere dependence upon voluntary efforts will secure the good. The other efforts then have to be made, and these are principally in the form of tariffs. It has long since been a persistent demand of the Indian people that they must be masters in their own house in the economic sphere, and this demand was partly conceded in a diluted from of fiscal autonomy which India is at present enjoying, under a so-called convention. The Indian Industrial Commission, which was entrusted with the work of suggesting measures for the development of Indian Industries, was not empowered under its terms of reference to refer to the question of tariffs, though commonsense pointed out that it was the proper body to consider this intricate question. When the Givernment of India, however, found that the voice of the peopie was insistent for a modification of the tariffs and that their own financial position was such as to make them listen to this voice rather readily, the Fiscal Commission was appointed. The report of this Commission is now out and the Anglo-Indian publicists and British manufacturers and Anglo-Indian capitalists, to whose interests it is not to have a Protectionist India, have been fulminating both against the report and the note of dissent. Various arguments have been used to show that the adoption of a protectionist tariff will mean much hardship and suffering for the poorer classes. When no other argument is available, Anglo-Indian publicists (as in times gone by, Anglo-Indian officials), take this very convenient sourse of posing as the *Ma-Bap* of the poorer classes and using them as a pawn in their game. As a matter of fact, if truth has to be told, the condition of the poorer classes in India does not affect the policy whether of Indian capitalist or British capitolists, and yet the catch-word about the condition of the teeming millions of India is used pretty often by the quill-drivers on either side.

Will cost of living be affected ?

These arguments are pretty well familiar in the United States of America also. The question there also is asked: "How it is going to affect the consumers pockets?" One Senator in debate claimed: "The extra cost of living to the consumers" would be three thousand millions dollars. Another Senator guessed the "increased tax" would be 21,000 million dollars. Mr. Dingley, writing in the American Review of Reviews says "this is a totally misleading computation and false conclusion." Precisely the same claim of "increased cost of living" was made by the enemies of Protection in 1897 and 1909, when Protection laws were enacted. The retail of the average food products, between 1897 and 1907, either remained stationary, or both advanced and declined very slightly. At the same time the level of wages advanced so that the average wage-earner was far better off in 1907 than in 1897, Between 1907 and 1912, prices advanced a little more, due, not to the tariff, but to general world conditions. However, wages advanced correspondingly. The cost of living did not increase after the Dingley Tariff in 1897, nor did it after the Payne-Aldrich tariff in 1909. Interesting statistics are given by Mr. Dingley in his article in the American Review of Reviews substantiating his contention that the tariff in the past did not raise up the cost of living. On this basis he argues that the new tariff also will not raise the cost of living for the American people. I doubt if an exhaustive examination has been made after the monumental work by Mr. Datta in this question of the cost of living of the Indian people, and yet so many people have rushed in condemning the report of the Fiscal Commission just because it proposes the adoption of protectionist tariff for this country. Such tariffs have neither been framed nor adopted. A tariff Board will have to be appointed to go into the question of different tariffs and in all probability even these decisions of the Tariff Board will have to be sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly before they get the force of Law. One cannot explain, therefore, the alarm and nervousness of some people unless on the hypothesis that their own individual selfish interests are threatened with encroachment.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 27th.

		To-days Prices
Futures on New York.	Jan.	26·56+02
	May	2 ·8 +01
	[illegible]	26·8·—01
	Oct.	26 6 —05

Liverpool, Dec. 27th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool.	Jan.	14·[illegible]+02
	Mar.	14·6 +32
	May	14·41+31
	July	14·31+29

London, Dec 27th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 1/16 Firm.
Bar Gold	£4·9 8 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	30 15/16 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 28.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points higher in New York futures and 32 points higher in Liverpool. The advance was due to general buying. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 481/- easier. Marwari Jobbers and a Japan House were sellers while Offices were moderate buyers, and the prices advanced to Rs. 483½. An Indore operator came out to sell at this level and the market eased to Rs. 478½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 478. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 478. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 477 and closed at Rs. 475½. Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 430 and fluctuated between Rs. 429 and Rs. 432 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 428 for December/January. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 427 and fluctuated within a range of rupees three. Marwari jobbers were moderate buyers for Surat contract. There was very little passing for this description. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 424 for F. G. M. December/January opened at Rs. 343 for March opened at Rs. 346½. the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 341 and Rs. 344 respectively.

Our market for cotton was steady yesterday and the tone was fairly good for red leafy cotton. Fine cotton is becoming more and more difficult to sell.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S P & Co.)

Bombay, Dec. 28.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		475 1 2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		339
F. G. Bengal	March		340
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		423
Fine Oomra	March.		419

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May		478
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		341
Fully "	March		344
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		428
Fine Oomra	March		423

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28

Description.	Super-fine	Fine	Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	382	367	347	332
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	458	443	428	—
M. G. Jeasral P. No 1	493	478	463	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	478	463	448	—

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 27th instant.

"Advanced checked by American selling. New York, general long liquidation early, market advanced later on general buying."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay Dec 28th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 24/40 inches :—	
Hachnel per lb	—
Standard per lb	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Vasubhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Mandki (Gov mukh)	1 6 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/5393 :—	
Hachnel per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth A quality :—	
Hachnel per lb.	1 9 3
Vasubhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Colander, 36/40 inches :—	
Textile (Head) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century Bugle, per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 6
Solita :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill, Century mill :—	
No. 1128 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Drooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Chaddar 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Chaddar 4½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Chaddar :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasumabad per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 4
Black Chaddar 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0
Remarks :—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 28

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4
Bank Demand	1/4-1 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4 5 16
Doc. Demand	410
merican Dollars	326
anadian Dollars	171
Shanghai	231
Japan	188 1/2
Singapore	177

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms	Mill Delivery
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-28	47 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	48 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Sold	12 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 9 0	13 1 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teaseed, Galar 75-25	68 0 0	—
Teaseed, Galar 50-50	74 0 0	—
Teaseed Black	58 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 0 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	35 0 0	4 15 0
Forward.	Rs a. p.	
Wheat May	7 6 9	—
Linseed May	12 5 0	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 27th Dec 1922.

Cotton	27,378 Bales.
Wheat	4,853 Cwts.
Linseed	5,798 "
Rape, etc	169 "
Jingellyseed	4,084 "
Poppyseed	Nill "
Groundnuts	1,5346 "
Castorseed	3,992 "
Rice	4 011 "
Myrabolams	585 "
Cottonseed	17,177 "
Tarmarind	964 "
Jowar	1,444 "
Bajri	1,257 "
Gram	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	561 "
Coal	1,281 Tons.

3 day's Total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-13-6
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-10-6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-3-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 81
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-12
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79-2

EXCHANGE.

On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-3 31-32
Bank's selling D. D. 1-4
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 410
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 440
Bank's buying D D Frcs 430
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 177
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326
London gold ready sh. 88-8
London silver ready d. 30-15
London silver forward d. 30-1
Tone silver—Quiet—Buying by Indian Bazar caused rise.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange doi. 4.64-5/8
French Exchange Frcs. 64.30
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 29.90
Italian Exchange Liras 91.10
German Exchange Mrks. 34000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67/8

The share market is closed to-day.

NORTH BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

This Relief Fund was opened in Bombay by the Rashtriya Stri Sabha on 27th October 1922. Till now Rs. 2500 has been collected. A large quantity of wearing apparel and cloth has also been received The Sabha has sent the above mintioned amount together with three large parcels of clothes and khaddar prepared from the yarn spun by poor women of Bombay to Dr. P. C. Ray, the President of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund.

Dr. Ray has earnestly appealed to Bombay for generous response. In order adequately to relieve the distress, help from all quarters must continue to come in for some months. We know that a relief organisation has been started in Bombay for some time past, our efforts are to augment their efforts by appealing specially to the women of Bombay. We have therefore arranged to open four centres for receiving both money and clothes.

They are as follows.

1. Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas Vurjivan das, Dani Bunglow, Walkeshwer Road.

11. Mrs. Ruttonbai Laxmidas Mehta, No. 43. 2nd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar.

3. Mrs. Ratanbai, R. F. Pavri, Premchand Building, Opposite Play House, Grant Road.

4. Sister Sushilabai Seva Sadan, Gamdevi.

In connection with this appeal we beg to remind the philanthropic public of Bombay that the total area effected is 2500 square miles. The number of people affected has been estimated at 15 lakhs. The damage has been estimated at 6 crores of rupees. Lakhs of people have lost their all. Over extensive areas the crops have been totally destroyed and large numbers of cattle have been swept away. People who have been rendered homeless and helpless have to do with just enough food to keep body and soul together. We trust these few facts will enable the Bombay public to realize the great and urgent need of giving immediate help to these needy people. Although our appeal for funds is to the Women of Bombay, any contributions or clothes sent to us by men will also be very thankfully received. Bombay has in all great emergencies helped the poor and needy of all parts of India in hours of distress and we have every hope and reason to believe that it will not lag behind at this time also.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	h. in.
Tu	2	m 10	27	26	5	2	m 4	51	19 8
		..	..	..	..		16	34	15 9
W	3	m 23	30	29	0	3	m 5	30	19 2
		11	9	26	11		17	11a	15 4
Th	28	m 5	51	25	0	28			
		7	5a	24	5		0	58a	1 11
F	22	m 1	44	29	0	22	m 7	56a	18 7
		1	4 a	25	0		7	22	17 2
S	30	m 7	54	25	1	30	m 2	20	21 2
		9	37a	26	4		2	33a	17 5
M	1	m 9	41	25	10	1	m 4	7	20 5
		22	53	28	2		15	54	16 0

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

THE TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST. JANUARY 1922 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TILAK SWARAJ FUND.		
General Collection being arrears for 1921	55,884 3 11	
General Collection being arrears for 1922	46440 12 10	10,2,325 0 9
Specific Donations being arrears for 1921		11,410 6 0
Total Rs.		1,13,735 6 9
RECEIPTS.		
Cash and Investments as on 1st January 1922 ..		16,67,747 9 10
Tilak Swaraj Fund collections General	1,02,325 0 9	
Specific ..	11410 6 0	1,13,735 6 9
OTHER RECEIPTS.		
Interest on deposits	48878 9 1	
Brokerage	749 13 0	
Interest on Rs. three lacs donated by Mr. Godrej for 6 months	7500 0 0	
Interest on Rs. 40,000 ear marked for eudcation &c.	2,166 10 8	59,295 0 9
Total Rs.		18,40,778 1 4
DISBURSEMENTS.		
CONTRIBUTION TO ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.		
towards 25% of the last year.		14155 9 2
DISBURSEMENT FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES OTHER THAN EDUCATION.		
Ahmedabad Antyaja Karayalaya ..	22,381 0 0	
Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee Sale proceeds of ornaments ..	161,6 0 0	
Rastriya Stree Sabha	8000 0 0	
Bombay Suburban district Congress Committee Sale proceeds of ornaments	4,500 0 0	36,497 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS FOR EDUCATION OUT OF:		
(a) SPECIAL FUND.		
Gandhi Ashram Kashi	3,000 0 0	
Asahayoga Ashram Nagpur	3,000 0 0	
Tilak Maha Vidyalaya Nagpur	2,000 0 0	
Satyavadi National School Sakhigopal (Orissa)	2,000 0 0	
Highanghat Rashtriya Shala	1,000 0 0	
Lokmayan Shikshan Shanstha Malwan	410 6 0	
Tilak Vidyapith Maharashtra ..	4,018 0 0	
Nadiad Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal ..	4,000 0 0	
Scholarships to students of the Medical College and National College Bombay	600 0 0	
Gujerat Provincial Congress committee for education to be utilized for the district under its control	5,000 0 0	25,028 6 0
(b) GENERAL FUND.		
Nadiad Rastriya Kelvani Mandal ..	6,000 0 0	31,028 6 0
Amount to the Bombay Provincial Congress committee ..		50,000 0 0
Amount paid to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for depressed Class ..		2,000 0 0
OFFICE. @		
Salaries	570 13 4	
Postage & Telegram	15 12 0	
Conveyance	2 5 0	
Printing & Stationery.	63 10 0	
Miscellaneous charges	20 .1	672 9 4
FURNITURE		6 0 0
CASH AND INVESTMENTS		17,06,388 8 10
		18,40,778 1 4

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND :—

Tilak Swaraj Fund			
General Collections		1,02,325 0 9	
Interest		48,878 9 1	
Brokerage		749 13 0	
Total ..		1,51,953 6 10	
Less			
All India Congress Committee ..	14155 9 2		
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	50000 0 0		
Bombay Pro. Cong. Committee depressed Class	2,000 0 0		
Nadiad Rastriya Shala	6,000 0 0		
Office	672 9 4	72,828 2 6	
surplus carried to General Fund ..		79,125 4 4	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	
CAPITAL.			
GENERAL FUNDS :—			
Balance as on 1st January 1922 ..	1486327 1 6½		
Surplus during the the period ..	79125 4 4		
		1565452 5 10½	
SPECIFIC DONATIONS :—			
Balance as at 1st January 1922	181420 8 3½		
Add amounts collected during the year being the promised donations for 1921	11410 6 0 ..		
„ interest on specific donations	9,666 10 8	21,077 0 8	
Less amounts paid ..	20244978 11½		
	61525 6 0	140972 2 11½	

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.

ASSETS. @

CASH AND INVESTMENTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Central Bank of India Ltd. ..	250000 0 0	
The Bank of Baroda Ltd.	250000 0 0	
The Union Bank Ltd.	200000 0 0	
The Punjab National Bank Ltd.	200000 0 0	
The Bank of India Ltd.	50000 0 0	
IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS.		
The Bank of India Ltd.	130196 6 11	
The Bank of Baroda Ltd.	61949 12 0	
The Union Bank Ltd	69734 0 0	
The Central Bank of India Ltd. ..	57628 15 9	
The Bank of Morvi Ltd.	2036 9 4	
LOANS.		
The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee ..	300000 0 0	
The Khadi Bhanda	60000 0 0	
Mr. Badrul Hoosein of Hyderabad ..	40000 0 0	
Cash in hand ..	34 7 4	
Cheque to be cashed .	44808 5 6	1706388 8 10
Furniture		36 0 0
Total Rs.		1706424 8 10

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1922.

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with. We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and Correct view of the State of the Trustees A-cs according to the best of our informations and explanation given to us and shown by the Books.

Sd- C. H. SOPARIWALLA & CO.,

HON. AUDITORS.

Public Accountants and Auditors,

Bombay 20th December 1922.

Sd. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM
„ A. B. GODREJ
„ LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE
„ MATHOORA AS TRICAMJEE
„ TRUSTEES TELAK S. FUNDS
Sd. MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE
(Secretary T. S. F.)

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ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 30.

The Hind Button Factory, Ltd., Ferguson Road, 4 p.m.
S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 5th Extra Meeting.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, writes under date December 28:—

Owing to line disturbances, telegrams between Bombay and Calcutta are liable to delay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., a blotting pad and a table calendar for 1923. The Institute for the Deaf and Blind, Mysore, has favoured us with a pocket calendar in Braille. The latter is a welcome novelty which indicates the advance made in meeting the requirements of the blind by the scientific system devised by Braille.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor's Medal for the year 1925 has been assigned to the History branch at the M.A. Examination.

The Ellis Prize for the year 1924 has been assigned to Hebrew at the Matriculation Examination.

The Moos Medal for the year 1925 has been assigned to the Physics branch at the M.Sc. Examination.

COMPANY MEETING.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding, when the following report was adopted:—

Fire Department.—The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances and returns amounted to Rs. 21,42,347-6-3 and the losses (claims paid and outstanding) to Rs. 9,33,456-12-11. The expenses of management together with commission and Managing Agents' commission amounted to Rs. 9,29,939-2-11. After transfer from Profit and Loss Account of Rs. 84,145-9-7, a Fire Fund equal to 40 per cent. of premiums in respect of unexpired insurances has been maintained.

Marine Department.—The net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 1,15,173-11-7. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated, but awaiting particulars made a total of Rs. 1,24,395-6-11. The expenses of management together with commission and Managing Agents' commission amounted to Rs. 66,569-8-11. A sum of Rs. 75,791-4-3 has been transferred from Profit and Loss Account to make up the deficiency.

Profit and Loss Account.—The General Income derived from interest, investments, etc., and transfer fees has been Rs. 1,55,672-8-0. After charging the account with Directors' fees and Auditors' fees, etc., and after transferring Rs. 84,145-9-7 to the Fire Revenue Account and Rs. 75,791-4-3 to the Marine Revenue Account, there is a balance of Rs. 560-8-4 which the Directors recommend be carried forward to next year's account.

FUNDS.

The funds of the Company stand as follows:—Capital paid-up, Rs. 23,74,610; Application money on forfeited shares, Rs. 190; Fund for depreciation of securities, Rs. 76,889-4; Fire Fund, Rs. 8,56,938; Marine Fund, Rs. 18,953-12-1; Provident Fund, Rs. 1,583-10-8; and Balance of Profit and Loss Account, Rs. 560-8-4.

The Managing Agents in view of the small balance carried forward have decided to give up their Agency commission amounting to Rs. 41,186-7-7.

The Directors have pleasure in bringing to the notice of the shareholders the rapid and steady progress which the Company has been making and the sound basis on which it already stands. To maintain 40 per cent. Fire Fund necessitated the transfer of a sum from the Profit and Loss Account, but as has been stated in the previous report, this is a feature invariably associated in the beginning, but in course of time this fund becomes stabilised. The premium income in the Fire Department has been steadily increasing. The shareholders will be pleased to note that although the year 1921 from an Insurance point of view was a bad year, the loss ratio has been kept down at 43.56 per cent. which the Directors consider satisfactory.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO., LTD.

The 31st ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. Narandas Lalji presiding. The annual report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it is stated that the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1922, show a profit of Rs. 12,703-13-10 has been made by the Company which together with the balance of Rs. 6,474-6 brought forward from last year's account, make the total balance at credit of that account Rs. 19,178-3-10.

After the retiring Directors had been re-elected, the meeting was dissolved.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The 30th ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. Moolji Shamji presiding. The annual report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it is stated that the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year show that a profit of Rs. 14,625-3-2 has been made by the Company which together with the balance of Rs. 14-1-2 brought forward from last year's account, make the total balance at credit of that account Rs. 14,639-4-4.

After the retiring Director had been re-elected, the meeting was dissolved.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the market naturally suffered by proximity of holidays though that can hardly be held to have been responsible for forward delivery price creating a fresh low record for the year, namely 29 15/16, which is the lowest since May 1919—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Deccan. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains show tendency to fall in parts.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"NOT TRANSFERABLE" RAILWAY TICKETS.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector K. B. Wagal of the Railway Police charged Ratanchand Rajmal and Koliram Gottam with wrongfully using the B. B. & C. I. Railway Season Tickets belonging to other passengers on the 22nd. instant. The accused were arrested at the Charni Road Station by a Ticket Inspector on suspision the same day.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

SEQUEL TO DRUNKENNESS.

At the Girgaon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. E. R. Heerji Behedin and Mr. Naorowji H. Contractor, Hony. Presidency Magistrates, one Abram Mena, a hack Victoria driver was charged with being drunk while in charge of a public conveyance.

The prosecution case was that the accused had taken liquor and in the drunken state got down from the coach-box when the horse bolted away along Queen's Road at about 8 p.m. without the driver and collided with the motor car driven by Mahomed Ismail, and smashed the lamps and the mud-guard.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 35 and ordered that Rs. 15 out of the fine, should be paid to Mahomed Ismail, the motor driver, as compensation.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. H. R. Dastoor, Jema Kalayan, a Victoria-driver No. 340 with rash and negligent driving on the 26th instant at about 6-30 p.m. near the "Two Tanks".

Mr. Tejani, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in defalt to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sane charged Ignations Agmiar, a Christian clerk with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 383 belonging to Mr. S. J. Fernandez, Secretary to Messrs. Ormedia India, Ltd., on the 9th instant.

The complainant's story was that the accused was a clearing clerk in the firm in question, and was entrusted with money from time to time to meet carting and clearing expenses. He failed to account for Rs. 671-8-4. He asked him to make good the amount. He failed to do so. Since his arrest, he has accounted for Rs. 288-6-6 and a further sum of Rs. 2-3. But he has failed to account hitherto for Rs. 360-14-10. The accused was engaged in June last.

The accused in the course of his statement said he was given money from time to time for carting and clearing purposes. He had only spent Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 on his own account and the rest he has spent on his master's account. He had only misappropriated Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 360, in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

VICTIM TO SEVERE BURNS.

At the Coroner's Court, on Wednesday, Mr King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Parwatibai aged 25, who came to Bombay about a week ago with Vithal Jagu, a carpenter, in whose keeping she was, and lived in a room at Walkeshwar. On the 2nd. instant a neighbour hearing her shrieks, went to her room when he found her lying unconscious. She had severe burns on her thighs. When she regained consciousness she said that she was taking a pot of boiling water off the fire when she felt giddy and fell on the fire and was burnt. She did not go to hospital nor visited any doctor but resorted to household remedies, with the result that her condition became worse and she died yesterday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, December 28.)

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., LL.B., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month with effect from such date in January, 1923, as he may avail himself of.

Mr. R. H. Haslam is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. J. A. Coghlan, M.C.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, M.C., to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. V. H. Thakur, reverting.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Rustamji Cama, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. H. H. Diwan, reverting.

Mr. Yashavant Lakshman Dhekne to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. V. G. Pendse, reverting.

Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Ghandi to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. Y. L. Dhekne.

Mr. W. F. Anderson is appointed as an Executive Engineer in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate temporarily for a period of two years with effect from the 17th November, 1922.

TRAMWAY AND TELEPHONE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see a discussion going on the Corporation regarding the Tram fares. It is said that the Company cannot gain 10 per cent dividend and take an adequate sum towards depreciation; hence the demand for higher fares. It should be remembered that the original share of £10 or Rs. 150/- has been split up into five shares of Rs. 50 each. In other words the shares of the Company have been inflated from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 and no doubt the Company cannot pay a 10 per cent dividend on the inflated price of the shares. So also the Telephone Company It declared a dividend of 14 per cent but it comes to 28 per cent since the Company gave a present of one new share for one old one and it is still going to inflate the shares so that the dividend may not appear large. It used to pay Rs. 110 per annum, then Rs. 175 and now Rs. 210. I am paying for inflation.—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

WANTED MORE REFORMS

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU

THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The National Liberal Federation re-assembled at 11-30 this morning under the presidency of Mr. Sastri. The attendance was considerably smaller than yesterday. The first resolution of the day which was put from the chair ran as follows

This meeting of the All-India Liberals mourns the death during the last year of Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon K. R. Gurusami Iyer, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersay, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Dr. P. D. Gune, Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, Dr. Manohar Lal, and Babu Motilal Ghose each in his way a worthy son of India and a devoted worker in her cause.

Before putting the resolution to vote the Chairman obtained leave of Subjects Committee to add to the names in the resolution that of the late Mr. K. R. Gurusami Iyer.

Mr. Garai M.L.C. Nagpur moved that the name of the late Maharajah of Kolhapur, also, be added. It was pointed out to him that he had been elected to the Subjects Committee where he had every opportunity of bringing forward his motion while the condolence resolution was being discussed and he had failed to avail himself of it. Eventually Mr. Garai agreed to bring forward his motion at a subsequent meeting of the Subjects Committee. The resolution was carried unanimously the whole assembly standing in silence. The next resolution was moved by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Bombay) and ran as follows! This meeting of the All India Liberals records its profound grief at the defeat of Mr. E. S. Montagu at the last general election which deprives India of his services invaluable even when in opposition. Mr. Montagu by recognising the right of India to full dominion status and getting it admitted by the highest authorities saved India at a critical time to the Commonwealth of Britain and has thus established a name second to none among the benefactors of India and the champions of the subject nations. The Conference trusts furtner that a future is in store for him worthy of his great services to India and the Commonwealth. This meeting authorises the President to communicate the resolution to Mr. Montagu.

The President in putting the resolution to vote associated himself with all that had been said in eulogy of Mr. Montagu's services to India and the resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. N. M. Samarath M.L.A., Bombay, moved the resolution on Self-government which said, "This meeting of the All India Liberals earnestly urges upon the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament the necessity of accelerating the pace for the attainment of complete self-Government and towards that end the taking of steps for the immediate introduction of full responsible Government in the provinces and responsibilty in the central Government in all the departments, except the military, political and foreign.

In moving the resolution Mr. Samarth said that in the course of the working of the Reforms during the last two years, there has been a crop of difficulties, disabilities and disadvantages and statesmanship lay in taking immediate steps to remove them. In the provinces where Dyarchy was being worked divided Cabinet responsibility could not last long. There should be collective cabinet as well as financial responsibility though it did not mean doing away with the members of the Civil Service. They might have Civil Servants as Executive Councillors in the Central Government, but their salaries should be placed on the estimates. As regards grant of further instalment of reforms there was nothing to prevent a commission from coming to India before the stipulated ten years and enquiring into the working of the Reforms.

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

Sir Bepin Krishna Bose in supporting the resolution after urging that the past two years' experience been enough to convince those who guided India's destinies that Indians could be entrusted with more powers. He referred to the non-cooperation movement and uttered a warning to Government that they could repress a few hundreds or a few thousands but they could not repress 300 millions of people. They would have to apply more permanent and abiding remedies in the shape of constitutional reforms.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra M.L.C., Lucknow, speaking in Hindi in support of the resolution declared the time had come when complete responsibility should be introduced in the provinces and partial responsibility in the Central Government and exhorted the Liberals to go forward among the electorates and make this demand an election cry.

Mr. Mukundraja Ayengar of Sivaganga and Mr. M. D. Alteker also spoke in support of the resolution The President in putting the resolution to the vote said, they were making their demand none too early. The resolution was carried by a large majority, only six dissenting.

ARMY REFORMS.

The last resolution on the agenda was moved by Mr. B. S. Kamat M.L.A., Poona and read "This meeting of the All-India Liberals regards with the gravest concern the delay in the inauguration of plans for the Indianisation of the officers' ranks in the Indian army, for the reduction of the British element for the introduction of other improvements and economics recommended by the Military Requirement Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly and regards it as a crucial test of the sincerity of the authorities regarding India'n dominion status and sees no way except through drastic retrenchment under this head of the country's regaining financial equilibrium and calls upon the British Cabinet and the Army Council to restore by speedy action the confidence of the people in the often repeated promises to grant full responsible Government to India. This federation also earnestly appeals to the people of India to take in the meanwhile the fullest advantage of the Indian Territorial Force Act and to enrol themselves in large numbers in the territorial force. It also appears to the Government to take all possible steps to promote and popularise enrolment in the force."

CRUSHING MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In a brief speech Mr. Kamat quoted figures to show the disproportionate strength of Indians in the army and the expenditure on British and Indians which stood in the ratio of five to one. He urged that the military policy of India should not be dictated by the War Office and that the Commander in Chief and the Government of India should be masters of themselves. He also complained that the terms offered in connection with recruitment of Indians to the territorial force were not satisfactory. Referring to the Military Requirements Committee report Mr. Kamat emphasised Government of India had taken a very long time in cogitating over the report and it was the duty of Liberals to call upon them to publish and take steps to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow and Rao Bahadur Bambawale, Nagpur also supported the resolution which was put to vote and unanimously carried.

The Federation then adjourned till 11.30 a.m. to-morrow. Subjects Committee meets again this afternoon to consider other draft resolutions.

LATER.

The National Liberal Federation which met this morning adopted important resolutions urging the acceleration of pace for Responsible Government and demanding Indianisation of the officer ranks and the reduction of British element in the Indian army and at the same time appealing the people to enrol themselves largely in the Indian Territorial Force.

A resolution was also passed regretting Mr. Montagu's defeat at the last general election which deprived India of his services in Parliament.

Another resolution mourns the death of Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon and Babu Motilal Ghose, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and several other prominent Indians.

"AN INSIPID ADDRESS."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

Commenting on the presidential address of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastri at Nagpur the "Daily Telegraph" says:—"The address reaches the high level of responsible criticism that we have learnt to associate with the Liberals. As compared with the Congress address this is insipid, prosaic, cold. It is a calculating document—almost a state despatch examining every footstep as it is taken forward. The world renowned orator did not indulge in rhetoric at Nagpur. He examined the figures with the coldness of a statistician and asked why more under-Secretaries were not appointed and why the O'Donnel spirit of the Indianisation of services was condemned. We find the familiar protest against the invisible hand of White Hall blighting Indian action and initiative, of repeated quotations about the Indian army problem, and valiant protests against the insincerity and injustice of the British Government."

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 28.

The Catholic Conference was opened to-day with a prayer to Holy Ghost by the Patriarch, at the spacious hall of the convent of Francis Assissi which was crowded with delegates and visitors, European and Indian.

The Patriarch as the highest representative of the Catholics, welcomed the delegates assembled at the Saint Xavier's Shrine, and complimented the organisers on the initiation of the Catholic laity. He spoke on unity, social, educational, economic and civic position of the Catholic community, and laid a stress on the laity helping the Catholic Indian Missions. He then blessed the assembly.

Dr. De Cunha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, extended a hearty welcome to the Catholics of India, Burma and Ceylon, who had come to attend the Conference at Goa, and eulogised the president Mr. E. Rafmond, Judicial Commissioner, Sinda.

The President appealed to the Catholics to unite under the shadow of the incorruptible body of the Prince of the Missionaries to consider their limitations, work and organize as one compact mass of Catholicity, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, take legitimate share in civic and other movements in India, encourage the Indian clergy as the European missionaries were anxious to help India's ambition and requested the Catholics to co-operate actively with the promoters of the Conference to bring to fruition their laudable efforts to awaken and unite the Catholics during this phenomenal upheaval in "Mother India."

The President then moved resolutions expressing filial devotion of the Catholics of India, Burmah and Ceylon to Pope Pius XI., loyalty to the King-Emperor, and thanks of the Catholic Conference to the Portuguese Government for its hospitality which were carried *nem con.*

Father Gille (of Calcutta) lectured on the Catholic social science at the Social Study Club. Father Pinto spoke in Portuguese on the Catholic social uplift by means of Christians doctrine.

GOA CROWDED WITH PILGRIMS.

(Associated Press.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 28.

Goa is now crowded with delegates and pilgrims. The Damaun Diocese pilgrims came here on a chartered steamer and went in a procession from the Cathedral to the St. Xavier's sarine. There the Bishop of Damaun said the Mass.

SIR G. LLOYD VISITS SUKKUR.

(Associated Press.)

KHAIRPUR, Dec. 28.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Sukkur this morning and received addresses from the District, Local Board and the Sukkur Municipality and inspected the site of the Sukkur Barrage. Subsequently a loyal address was presented by the leading merchants of Sukkur. His Excellency then left for Khairpur where he arrived at midday. In the afternoon formal visits were exchanged with His Highness the Mir. H. E. attended the sports followed by a display of fireworks and illuminations and was entertained to a state banquet the same evening.

NEW PRESIDENT OF Y.M.C.A

ENTERTAINED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Dec 27.

Tae National Council of tha Young Men's Christian Association entertained the new President Sir Henry Procter (who has succeeded Lord Kinnaird) to luncheon to-day.

Sir H. Procter departs for visit to India to-morrow. A number of congratulatory speeches were made. The speakers included Sir Taomas Inskip, (solicitor-general), Lord Emmott, Sir Henry MacMahon, Sir Valentine Chirol, and Mr. Gourlay (of Bombay). The last mentioned pointed out that the Indian associations had entered the war under the British and American leadership and came out of the war under Indian Leadership. He emphasised that the future of the Indian Associations lay with the yiunger generation of Indians.—Reuter.

BURMA KHALSA DEWAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

The Burma Khalsa Dewan is being held at Pegu and largely attended. Sikhs from almost all parts of Burma are present in the Dewan The President addressing the meeting in the Punjabi language exhorted and advised the audience to follow the behest of the Gurus and the example of the Sikhs like Bhai Tarasingh and referred to the reforms in the management of Gurudwaras. He emphasised that Akalis were not a separate element from the Sikhs and said that every Sikh was an Akali as one who believed in the existence of God. He appealed to the Sikhs to wear their national dress and carry Kirpans. Mr. Alan Singh, Executive Engineer who was employed by the Amir of Afghanistan then told the story of the Amir's presentation of a sword to him. One day the Amir wanted to shake hands with him but he withdrew his hand as he was unarmed. Thereupon the Amir offered his own sword. Mr. Alan Singh explained what the Amir has done for the Sikhs and Hindus in Afghanistan.

The Dewan Continues.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The non-Brahmin confederation resumed its sitting this morning at the Victoria Public Hall with Mr. A. B. Lathe in the chair. Resolutions were passed requesting the Madras Government to stoutly oppose any demand for contribution from the Madras Presidency for the League of Nations, recommending the amendment of the Government of India Act so as to secure the province's freedom from undue interference from the Government of India and the Secretary of State and his Council and emphatically protesting against the recent declaration of the Secretary of State regarding the reservation of certain proportion of appointments in the I. M. S. for Europeans and against the recent despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding provincial contributions. The Confederation adjourned till to-morrow.

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS

INDIAN CHRISTIANS IN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

In to-day's sitting of the Indian Christian Conference six resolutions were moved and carried. One ran as follows:—That this Conference desires to record the gratitude for the great servics rendered by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri in the course of his long itinerary in the dominions, but strongly protests against the unchristian attitude of the British dominions and the Crown Colonies against the Indian residents.

The second resolution purported that this Conference while fully recognising the invaluable services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the country in the infusion of a new spirit of self-respect and political consciousness of the masses and by inculcation of some fundamentals of Christian ethics, disapproves and deprecates the programme of Civil Disobedience, Boycott of Councils and the Law Courts.

The third resolution expressed satisfaction at the Congress re-considering the question of Council entry and opined that the following of the constructive programme in the Councils was the most practicable way for the attainment of Swaraj. Another resolution recorded the need of an efficiently conducted journal to voice Indian Christian opinion and safe-guard its interests.

The Treasurer's statement of accounts was submitted and discussed.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd paid an official visit to Larkana on Wednesday morning and held a joint Durbar of the three districts of Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The principal officials were entertained by His Excellency at a luncheon. In the afternoon joint interviews were accorded. In the evening His Excellency attended a garden party given in his honour by Khan Bahadur Bhutto followed by a display of dances and wrestling. His Excellency left Larkana the same evening for Sukkur and Khairpur.—A. P.

H. H. the Agakhan on arrival in Rangoon on Dec. 27th was met by the Chief Secretary, Private Secretary to the Governor, Commissioner, Rangoon Division and the Commissioner of Police and left after greetings. The distinguished visitor then proceeded to the Reception Pandal where an address was presented to him by the citizens.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Saturday, 30th December. First race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Owen Roe 10-2, Plymouth Rock 8-8, Kilrea 8-4, Arclight 8-4, Joy Girl 8-2, Murmansk 7-12, Belvedere 7-10, Zea 7-8, Viola 7-5, Trostan 6-11.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Caraway 9-0, Summer's Joy 8-12, Quite Dark 8-8, Vale of York 8-6, Lemoine 8-3, Red Cross Boy 8-3, Mossley 8-2, Fitzclarence 8-0, Blackwater 7-12.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

South Crofty 9-4, Dugald Dalgetty 9-2, Miss Evans 9-0, Esk Water 9-0, Risen Again 8-7, Right Royal 8-6, Coleby 7-10, Starboard 7-8.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 9-10, Karikata 9-2, Silver Streak 8-10, Mentor 8-7, Ishallah 8-3, Kelvin Boy 7-11, Reeman 7-8, California 7-7, Latiff 7-5, Kokab 7-3, Good Star 7-1, Ayr Laddie 6-10.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Resident 9-8, Andolis 9-2, Cessation 9-0, Tipperary 8-9, Chieftain 8-5, Hakum 8-0, Lamington 7-9, Peninsula 7-8, Apollo 7-6, Salsette 7-5, Leopold 7-3, Wadi 7-0, Domineer 7-0.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Golden Treasury 9-12, King of the Ring 9-2, Quiver 8-8, Sugarey Sam 7-12, Overseas 7-6, Lord Jim 7-5, Kintail 7-0, Discarded 7-0.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Obized 8-4, Amirjung 8-11, Model 9-10, Zohal 9-5, My Fancy 8-12, Mishaan 8-8, Minham 9-1, Sir Jamal 8-13, Gosub 7-6, Roumania 8-12, Songs of Araby 9-1

THE PRONGS PLATE Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Coroner 9-3, Alder 8-11, Gulmarg 9-5, Muslat 9-7, Fayruz 8-8, Rising Star 8-8, Nicholas 9-3, Frosty Face 9-3, Toonah 8-8, Khayum 9-7, Buchefalos 8-13, Yellow Silk 8-12.

TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND VS. S AFRICA CONTINUES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Johannesburg.—The test match between England and South Africa was continued to-day at Johannesburg.

England has scored 182 runs in their first innings To-day was fine and warm and on fast wicket, South Africa continued their first innings before seven thousand spectators. The total for the Dominion Eleven reached 420, batting being very steady against excellent English bowling and fielding. Taylor, skipper of South Africans, made 176 in 303 minutes, giving no chance and shewing soundest judgment. His score included twenty-five fours. Brann made fifty. Kennedy took four wickets for 132; Gilligan three for sixty-nine; Jupp three for eighty-seven. England made 123 runs for four wickets after three hours' careful batting, fine bowling keeping down score.—Reuter.

LATER.

South Africa beat England by 128 runs.—Reuter.

In a friendly association match Northampton beat Corinthians by two goals to one.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Melbourne.—New South Wales amassed 160 runs, of which Kippax scored 68. Victoria made 125. Macartney took five wickets for eight runs. New South Wales then compiled 142. Victoria scored 279 for three wickets in their second innings (Woodfull contributing eighty-four not out,) and thus won easily.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec 27.

The following are the results of the Association football matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

West Bromwich three, Cardiff City nil.

THIRD DIVISION. (Southern Section).

Swindon nil, Bristol city one.

Bristol Rovers did not play Brentford, match being postponed as formers ground was flooded.

Norwich City two, Reading nil.

Newport one, Swansea two.—Reuter.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF INDIANS.

S. AFRICAN GOVT'S. MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Cape Town.—It is officially announced that at the end of the financial year it is the intention of the Government to renew the scheme of voluntary repatriation of the Indians under which over seven thousand have already been repatriated.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Charred remains of a widow and seven children aged between one year and ten, were found in the ruins of a lonely farm at Ballygarrett, Clonevans, County Waterford to-day. The farm was burnt down during the night and the cause of the outbreak is a mystery.—Reuter.

It transpires that Colonel T. E. Lawrence, of Hedjaz fame, has enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an aircraftsman, in which capacity he is now serving in a training camp in England. Even his comrades are unaware of his identity.—Reuter.

The deaths have occurred of Professor Rhys David and Major-General Sir Alexander Wallace.—Reuter S. S.

The death has occurred of Viscountess Knollys.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 29, 1922.

FOR ASIA.

The address which Dr. Ansari delivered as President of the All-India Khilafat Conference did not merely sum up, as ably as could be expected, the attitude and demands of the Muslims as regards the settlement of the Turkish Question. It was also a striking contribution to the political thought of the day and was marked by constructive suggestions which deserve the earnest consideration of every patriotic Indian. Mr. Deep Narain Singh referred to his own selection as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference this year and of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb as the Chairman of the Hindu Sabha as significant of the times, revealing the reality of the Hindu-Muslim unity. How deeply the leaders of the Congress realise the importance of national solidarity for the attainment of Swaraj will be apparent to every reader of the presidential addresses of Deshbandhu Das and Dr. Ansari. The former urged that the Congress should commence its work for the year by a clearer declaration of the rights of different communities in India under the Swaraj Government, embodying a series of sacrifices to be suffered by each community so that all may advance shoulder to shoulder in the path of Swaraj. Dr. Ansari elaborated the suggestion in a more constructive form by demanding the drawing up of an Indian National Pact, defining Swarajya and containing provisions for safeguarding the rights of different communities, especially minorities, and fixing up the proportion of the representation of the various communities. Not less significant is the emphasis which both Deshbandhu Das and Dr. Ansari laid on the need for India to participate in a great Asiatic Federation. In this connection also Dr. Ansari has made a constructive proposal which deserves immediate and serious consideration. He suggested that a plenary session of an Asiatic Federation might be held at a suitable place, preferably in India, at the time of the annual session of the Indian National Congress. The need for a Pan-Asiatic Movement with a view to deliver India as well as the rest of Asia from the economic and political bondage of Europe has been emphasised over and over again in these columns and it is specially gratifying to us to note that our humble efforts in this direction have borne fruit in the manner revealed in the presidential addresses of Deshbandhu Das and Dr. Ansari. Dr. Ansari suggested that the plenary session of the Asiatic Federation might be held in India at the time of the annual session of the Indian National Congress. We do not see why efforts should not be made to arrange for the session to be held long before the date of the next session of the Congress.

INSULTING TURKEY..

Some people seem to have missed the point of Ismet Pasha's retort to the Allies' decision at Lausanne to hear the evidence of some Armenian Turkish subjects, private individuals, against the Turkish State. The point is this: the representatives of Turkey were invited to Lausanne for the purpose of negociating terms of peace with the Allies, upon the footing of an independent sovereign Power, confronting other independent sovereign Powers. They would never certainly have journeyed to Lausanne if they had understood that their nation, after all its sufferings at the hands of the "Christian" Powers and their hired assassins, the "Christian" minorities in Turkey, was to be posed as a delinquent and a criminal, so much so that evidence of its own rebellious subjects, who, during the war, were incited to rebellion and financed by the same Powers whose representatives now dare to sit in judgment upon Turkey, would be taken. According to the understanding on which the Turks consented to take part in the Lausanne Conference, she was to negociate with the Allies upon the usual footing and be treated with the consideration customary at such Conferences; she was not to be subjected to particular humiliation, insult or indignity. The semblance, at any rate, of reciprocity was to be kept up in common courtesy. It was on the basis of the reciprocity usual at such international discussions that Ismet objected to the hearing of delegations from the Christion minorities in Turkey, which are not recognised by the Turkish Government, and are not representative of any State, unless the delegations of the non-"Christion" majorities and minorities in the territory of the Allies and their associated Powers, which are in the same way unrecognised by their respective Governments, were also heard before the Sub-Committee of the Conference.

The record of the Armenians especially, as Turkish subjects, has been so bad of recent years that the hearing of representatives of their murder-societies can only be regarded as a deliberate insult to the Turkish nation, and as belying all the promises of fair treatment which were lavished in order to entice the Turkish delegation to Lausanne. Ismet Pasha pointed out that there is in existence an Armenian State, set up by Turkey, which is at peace with Turkey and on perfectly good terms with her; and that the said Armenian State is, at a Conference of States, the only possible exponent of Armenian views. It has nothing whatever to do with the Armenian private individuals whose evidence has been admitted against Turkey by the Sub-Committee on the Minorities. The Turks regard the session of the Sub-Committee at which such evidence should be heard as null and void. They claim that if the principle of hearing evidence of delegations from subjects of a State against that State is thus admitted, then the delegations of the people of Egypt. Palestine, Syria, India, Tripoli and Tunis, and the Muslim minorities in Greece and the Balkan countries must be heard also. The attitude is perfectly correct, and it emphasises the representative character of Turkey at the Conference. She stands not for herself alone but for all Asia and North Africa, nay for all traduced and wrongfully subjected peoples. After all that has happened in the last ten years, Asia and North Africa can never tolerate the assumption of superior morality by the Allies, nor will the world tolerate it. The words of Ismet Pasha will find an echo in the heart of every lover of fair play. They were not without effect upon the Allied delegations, who hastened to declare that the statement that the unofficial delegations would be heard before the Sub-Committee had appeared *by error* in the "ordre du jour!" We cannot imagine such an "error" in arrangements made by Lord Curzon. The Allies, we are informed, received the delegations in a private capacity. However they were received, the Turks have every right to feel affronted and we should not be surprised if, as the consequence of their reception, the Grand National Assembly should recall its delegation from Lausanne.

N. C. O. IN OTHER LANDS.

Passive Resistance has come to stay. Thank God for that—it is the herald of world peace.—Mahatma Gandhi.

It is not even two years since Mahatma Gandhi preached his gospel of non-violent non-cooperation to his nation smarting under grievous political wrongs. His message was addressed to his people only, though it was capable of universal application. He wished, for the time being at least, to confine this struggle on an altogether novel plane, to his country, which, in his opinion, was better suited than any other country for the experiment. The experiment has proved to be at least a 90 per cent. success and not even the enemies of the movement will care to deny that it has come to stay in this country. Having come to stay, it is, as the Mahatmaji with his unerring vision foresaw, going to be truly the herald of world peace. Subject countries and peoples, one after another, are coming to realise that their salvation lies in conducting their struggles on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi and tested in India. Egypt and Ceylon have been among the first to profit by the gospel of non-violent non-cooperation. In Burma also a section of the people, though not the whole nation. have chosen to follow the path of the Mahatma. Other Asiatic countries are now witnessing the repercussions of the Indian movement. In Palestine the Arabs—both Muslim and Christian—are pursuing the path of non-cooperation in a manner to rejoice the heart of the Mahatma. They have refused to acquiesce in the newly promulgated Constitution and have decided to boycott the elections to the Council. The movement has developed to such an extent that the authorities have been compelled to postpone to an indefinite period the elections which were to have been held at the close of last month. In Iraq also, it is interesting to learn, the non-cooperation movement is growing in spite of everything that the Mandatory Power and its puppet Emir Feisal are doing to counteract it, as the following paragraph appearing in the "Near East" of December 7, will show:—

> "At the instigation of a party of irreconcilables in Baghdad, the Shiah Ulema of Nejef have issued a *fetva* enjoining upon all Shiahs non-cooperation in the elections, and efforts are being made to persuade the Sunni Ulema to issue similar instructions Hitherto the only result has been to bring to a standstill the preparations for the elections in Kerbela and Nejef, but there are signs that some notice is being taken of the *fetva* in other places, while some of the Sunnis in Baghdad, who at first affected to ignore it as the mere wavering of Shiahs, are apparently being influenced by it."

That matters are coming to a head in Iraq, in spite of the outward calm, can be seen also from the resignation of the Nakeeb Cabinet after a career of only six weeks. The signs in all these Oriental countries are full of significance for the future of not only all Asiatic peoples but of entire humanity. As the great Indian saint saw, the movement is essentially one of purification and all mankind will benefit by its progress and ultimate success. To all Indians, engaged in their truly righteous struggle, the knowledge that other portions of humanity are simultaneously conducting a similar holy war against the evil forces of the world must be most heartening.

Notes of the Day

Tilak Swaraj Fund.

We pointed out the other day that in the unfortunate controversy regarding Council entry, one point of supreme importance was apt to be forgotten—namely, the all-important question of the sinews of war—and that if the Congress organisation was to inspire the maximum efforts on the part of the people and to secure the maximum results, Congressmen all over the country must devote their energies to the enrolment of members and, above all, to the collection of money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In a notable passage in his presidential address to the All-India Khilafat Conference Dr. Ansari urged the pushing forward of the Constructive Programme of the Congress not as an end in itself but as a sure step for preparing the country to win the triple goal. He appealed to the Muslims to concentrate their efforts in raising ten lakhs of rupees for the Khilafat Fund, enrolling ten lakhs of members and enlisting one lakh of volunteers within the next four months. We trust the appeal of Dr. Ansari will meet with a prompt response, especially as the demand he makes is very modest. There is no need to make a similar appeal on behalf of the Congress to every Indian—Christian, Jew, Parsi, Sikh, Muslim or Hindu—to concentrate his effort in enrolling members and raising money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. We published on Wednesday the detailed audited accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, which show how imperative it is that the Congress organisations all over the country should be provided with the necessary sinews of war so that they may work with clockwork regularity and with such speed as to secure the end the nation has in view.

Revenge of Time.

That the whirligig of time brings its own revenge is nowhere more strikingly demonstrated than in the inscrutable game of politics. And if the players in the game remember the dramatic ups and downs which are characteristic features of politics how much misery and suffering under which the people of subject countries groan and which directly result from the greed of power would not be spared? Those that were only yesterday guiding the destinies of the nations sink with an astounding rapidity into deep oblivion and none is so poor as to do them reverence. A striking example of the suddenness with which nemesis overtakes a class of politicians whose politics admits of no ethical obligations is furnished by the recent parliamentary elections. A few weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George held in the palm of his hand the destinies of a great many people. Like a colossus he bestrode Europe with an air of an Eastern potentate. And what is he now? "That short and stoutening figure, with the long grey locks and the penetrating black (or brown) eyes," writes a Truthful Tory in "Truth" of mail week, "is now content to lounge in the lobbies, talking to Tom, Dick and Harry and to occupy that corner seat below the gangway once honoured by Mr. Horatio Bottomley and his predecessors, crabbed old Dillwyn and Sir Charles Dilke." No less amazing is the transformation of another leading personality in the House of Commons. The same correspondent writes:—

> "During the war there was no character of more sinister reputation than Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He was denounced by all as a Pacifist, a pro-German, and a traitor; some were for his imprisonment in the Tower, others were for shooting him, like poor Childers, as a conspirator and rebel. At the general election of 1918 he was expelled from his seat at Leicester by a huge majority of working men. To-day he is the leader of His Majesty's Opposition, and stands opposite that brass-bound box which has been clung to, stroked, and slapped, by so many great men—Gladstone, Disraeli, Campbell Bannerman the latest. He consults in friendly tones with Mr. Bonar Law, his old friend—it is striking, by the way, how many members of Parliament have suddenly recollected that they are old friends of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—about the order of business; and when he asks a question of the Prime Minister the House is hushed, whilst by his side crouch in crushed humility Messrs. Asquith and Clynes."

Indian politics is not free from such political turns of fortune though the very nature of political conditions in India do not admit of as noticeable a transformation as the one we alluded to above. The instance of a Punjab Minister who in the dark days of the Martial Law regime was marked out for transportation for life is prominent. So long as the game of politics is fought out on a lower plane regardless of moral considerations governing the world, so long as a premium is put upon so-called political expediencies and diplomatic necessities and so long as the camouflage of perpetual trusteeship is kept up in a dependent country the level of politics cannot be expected to rise very high.

"The Chronicle" and Some Critics.

Acharya Gidwani writes:—

> "I hope you will not yield to this clamour against your insistence on the Turkish question. India has got to think of her foreign policy like a free nation. The sooner she learns to look on the affairs of all the countries between the Indian Ocean and the Aegean Sea as almost her own the nearer will be her emancipation. It is not a question of religion, but preeminently for India, a question of political alliances and ententes. England has intrigued India into the League of Nations, giving her a fictitious international position. I believe that India will have to play a real part in International affairs by effective ententes with Moslem countries as part of her struggle for independence."

Weighed—and found wanting.

The other day we referred to the frantic exhortation of a Madras contemporary to the leaders of the non-Brahmin Party—the "Party in power"—to resign their seats in the Ministry as the refusal of the Secretary of State to afford relief to the Province from the inequitable burden of contribution to the Central Government constituted a direct slap in the face to the Ministers. The "Madras Mail" was encouraged to make this appeal by the following public announcement made a few days previously by the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister and "second in command" of the non-Brahmin Party: "The Madras Ministers propose to call a meeting of the Party in Power to ascertain its views as to what it should do in the awkward situation created by the decision of the Secretary of State." The big guns of the "Party in Power" met, discussed the insult offered to the people of the Presidency—and quietly resolved to pocket the same and stick to their posts regardless of consequences! Naturally enough our contemporary is thrown into a paroxysm of indignation and despair at the conduct of these "faint-hearted politicians" as it calls them. Our contemporary writes:—

> "No matter how much they are scorned, flouted, and ridiculed by the Government of India, the Ministers should remain in office, the non-Brahmin Party should retain power. This is the verdict of a momentous meeting, a meeting which did not even protest against the tone of Viscount Peel's dispatch. Could anything be more pitiable in its weakness? A splendid opportunity of a striking demonstration in favour of fair play has been lost. Power is sweet we admit, and for so short a while that they doubtless find it doubly attractive. But in thus submitting to the cruel decrees of a myopic Central Government the Party is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. What confidence can the electorate have in a Party that swallows defeat at the first severe reverse and refuses to fight further, or at best determines to continue the fight in a very minor key? Petitions to the Parliamentary Joint Committee, deputations to Simla, and delegations to England will carry but little weight in the face of the Party's tame acceptance of the Government of India's refusal of justice and the Secretary of State's endorsement of that refusal. Parties, we would warn the non-Brahmins, do not prosper on a diet of subservience. And limpets are rarely popular in constituencies."

But what cares the "Party in Power?" "Make hay while the sun shines" and "after us the deluge" appear to be the motive-springs of the policy inspiring them. And it is not in Madras alone that we find limpets in office.

National Students.

A correspondent has raised an important question for the consideration of the Congress and the National Educational Conference, namely, the future of national students. "The first thing that is put to a student when he leaves some Government institution and intends to join a National one is," he writes, "whether there is any provision for him after finishing his studies." We do not think the technical graduates of National Universities will find any difficulty in holding their own in the struggle for existence, though if the Congress secured special facilities for them to be given practical training in Indian factories it would make matters considerably smoother. The case of graduates of arts, however, is on a different footing. Even in their case there should be no difficulty in securing employment for them, having regard to the fact that Government services now absorb a comparatively smaller proportion of educated Indians. We think Mahatma Gandhi first suggested the institution of an employment bureau for the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Our correspondent suggests the establishment of a Board of National Education to harmonise the different schemes of the existing National Universities with an employment bureau under its supervision. Over-centralisation has been the bane of India and it would be better, as we wrote some time back, if a Minister of Education were appointed for each Congress province. The problem of National students will be automatically solved when the Government of India becomes a National Government. In the meanwhile, employment bureaus under the direct supervision of Ministers of Education will, with the co-operation of patriotic merchants and industrialists meet the requirements of the situation.

Fate of Political Prisoners.

An interpellation in the Madras Legislative Council last week elicited from Government the interesting information that 16 prisoners, who could be described as "political," are put to labour at turning the oil-mill and 7 others of the same variety are made to grind "ragi" in the jails. As the jail classification does not distinguish between politicals and other prisoners, the Madras Government appear to feel some diffidence regarding the correctness of these figures and other particulars of the employment of political prisoners, but what little information has been disclosed is sufficient to give the world an idea of the "humane" character of prison administration in the Southern Presidency. But, it will be unjust to single out this Presidency for special mention. We have no doubt similar conditions prevail in other provinces as well, some of them excelling the others in point of the "humanity" shown. Indian prison administration is bound to be distinguished for such "civilised" and "enlightened" treatment of its political guests so long as the official world continues to be afflicted with the apparently incurable malady of colour-blindness, which incapacitates officials from differentiating between an author of "inflammatory" poems and one who is caught red-handed in blowing up by means of bombs, a Government House or a military bridge.

The Drink Evil

We have received a copy of a petition forwarded to the Collector of Poona by Raghunath Gulabdas Kirad and 245 others to the following effect:

> "We, the undersigned, Hindus, Mohamedans and other castes, residing in Nana's Peth, Poona City, humbly beg to state that a New English Liquor Shop has been opened; but the public in this Peth, and the surroundings are not at all in need of the above English Liquor Shop, as there is already a Country Liquor Shop in this Peth. It was notified by the Government, that the English Liquor Shop is temporarily kept and it will be discontinued from December 1922. We believed in the same. Now, we have come to understand that the Government is going to continue the English Liquor Shop there. We therefore humbly request the Government to be kind enough to order the shop to be closed, from this locality where it is not at all wanted. We fear the public would be displeased if the Government takes no steps to close the shop. A list of signatures of 245 inhabitants in Nana's Peth is attached herewith."

And by the same post we received the following from Mr. Pranjiwandas Ranchoddas of Abdur Rehman Street, Bombay:

> "There is a public notice to the effect that a grog shop is to be transferred in Kapadia's House in Abdul Rehman Street. A combined protest of between a hundred and a hundred and fifty residents of the locality has been forwarded to the Collector of Excise and to the Commissioner of Police in the hope that permission to open the same will be refused as the existence of a liquor shop in the midst of residential quarters is a great danger to the life and property of persons residing in the street. The said locality is a highly congested business centre of Hindus and Mahomedans, and I expect you, Sir, to use your powerful pen in favour of the residents of Abdul Rehman Street."

We quote these two letters as typical of a large number of letters which come to us showing the disgust roused by the drink-trade in the hearts of all respectable Indians. But what can we do? We can only point out the obvious remedy in total prohibition of strong drink, and call on every one to try and lead the drunkards to a better way. It is a pity, for its popularity, that Government should be the chief supporter of this evil, in the people's sight.

MOSUL AGAIN.

CURZON REPEATS OLD ARGUMENTS.

OIL NOT MENTIONED!

ISMET ANSWERS POINT BY POINT.

ETHNOGRAPHICALLY, GEOGRAPHICALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

MOSUL PART OF TURKEY.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 27, 12-15 p.m.

The Turkish delegation handed in a reply to the British memorandum relative to the question of Mosul. The English delegation based its arguments on the figures established in 1919 and 1921 by two British officers, and claimed that according to the plebiscites taken under the direction of the English military authorities, the Kurds having voted for the union of their country with Irak and recognised Faisal as king, the Vilayet of Mosul with the Sandjaks of Suleymanieh and Kerkuk should belong to Irak. Further, the British memorandum claimed that geographical, historical and economic reasons militated in favour of that view, and that, besides, if the frontier passed to the south of Mosul at 70 miles from Baghdad, the capital, Irak would be exposed to danger of attack.

ISMET PASHA REFUTES BRITISH POINTS.

General Ismet Pasha in his reply refutes point by point the arguments of the British delegation. Taking his stand on a series of perfectly legitimate considerations he insistently affirms that Mosul belongs to Turkey.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The settled population of the Vilayet of Mosul amount to 503,000; the nomadic tribes, Kurds, Turks and Arabs, to 170,000. The nomadic tribes change place according to the seasons; they pass, according to their needs, the different seasons in the regions of Baghdad, Nejef, Zor, Diarbekir and even on the tablelands of Iran. Consequently it is incorrect to consider them as forming part effectively of the population of the Vilayet of Mosul. Of 503,000 forming the settled population, 263,000 are Kurds, 146,960 Turks, 43,210 Arabs, 18,000 Yezidis, 31,000 non-Muslims. 4/5 of the population of the Vilayet consists of Kurds and Turks and less than 1/5 of Arabs and non-Muslims. Furthermore, the Arabs are almost entirely to be found at Gayara south of the Sanjar line and on the right bank of the Tigris. Except for a small belt of territory extending from Fethieh towards Kerkuk, the region left of the Tigris is entirely populated by Turks and Kurds. Those of the inhabitants of Mosul who now speak Arabic and who have been taken for Arabs are really Turks who, having been long in continual contact with Kurds and Arabs, have learnt those two languages as well. The population of Mosul has never considered itself as Arab and forming part of the population of Irak. The British memorandum acknowledges that the town of Tell Afar is Turkish and that there are numerous Turkish villages round Mosul. In point of fact, the Nahieh of Sheyhan comprises 68 localities and that of Asheyr Saba 78, peopled entirely by Turks, while the Nahieh dependent directly on the city of Mosul contains 77 localities peopled in very large majority by Turks. The existence all round Mosul of villages bearing purely Turkish names such as Kara Koyunlu, Kara Ali, Kechir, Elachi, Hani, Buyuk, Kuchuk, is further proof of what we have just said. The Yezidis are Kurds by race with only a sectarian difference. No one can regard as forming part of different ethnic groups individuals of the same race of whom some may be, say, Catholics, the others Protestants. As for the Turks of the Vilayet of Mosul, the difference which the British note seeks to establish by calling them Turkomans is as indefensible as the argument which says that the Turkish spoken at Mosul is not identical with that spoken at Constantinople! The dialect used by the Turks of Mosul differs less from that spoken in Anatolia than French spoken in the north and south of France. Contrary to the assertions of the British memorandum, the Kurdish people is not of Iranian but Turanian origin. This opinion is now that of almost all historians. A people called Gudu inhabited from the remotest times the mountains dominating Assyria. This people was warlike, and its name meaning "warriors" was translated in Assyrian by Kardu, which is the derivation of the word Kurd. We admit the presence within the Vilayet of Mosul of a certain quantity of Arabs inhabiting the right bank of the Tigris. If it is desired to base on this fact a demand for attaching the Vilayet to Irak, we might just as well claim the annexation of the Arab Vilayets, notably Baghdad, as resulting from the presence of Turks in those Vilayets. The Turks and Kurds forming the great majority in the Vilayet of Mosul are firmly resolved to be attached to Turkey. This has been demonstrated by the refusal of the inhabitants of the Sanjaks of Suleymanieh and Kerkuk to vote for annexation to Irak. If it is made possible for the population of Mosul and its environs to vote freely it will be seen that they are no more desirous of being joined to Irak. Of the eighteen Kazus which make up the Vilayet of Mosul, only some minorities in the town of Mosul have under strong pressure or from personal interest been brought to vote for Irak. As far as the aspirations of the Kurdish people are concerned, the Turkish delegation declares that the Kurds are at one with the Turks in all respects, race, religion and customs. These two peoples have decided on a common life and destiny. The chiefs of the Turkish army who have taken part in the world War and the war of independence, proclaim with respect and admiration, the services rendered and sacrifices made by the Kurds for the salvation of the country. In the defence of the different Anatolian fronts, as for example in the offensive which resulted in the crushing of the Greeks and in the struggle against Constantinople, the Kurds worked in perfect community with the Turks, seeking the same object and following the same ideal. The true representatives of the Kurdish people, sitting in the National Assembly proclaim as a vital interest for their nation that their brothers who are, left outside the territories at present administered by the Turkish Government should be rejoined to Turkey. Attempts to cross the Turkish frontier made lately by Kurdish detachments enrolled by the Government of Irak, and the bombing efforts of aerial squadrons with a view to weaken the attachment shown for Turkey by the population of the Vilayet of Mosul, are enough to show the strength of this attachment to their common country. We wish before concluding this part of our statement to speak also of the Nestorians, Assyrians and Chaldeans. The first acted treacherously towards their fellow-countrymen with whom they had been living tranquilly for centuries on the occasion of the Russian invasion of ban; and having surpassed the invaders in cruelty, thought it well to quit the country with the Russians. As for the Chaldeans and Assyrians of Diarbekir, as they have never let themselves be influenced by foreign instigations they continue to live in perfectly good intelligence with their Turkish compatriots.

HISTORICAL REASONS.

From the time of the Abbaside Caliphs the Vilayet of Mosul was, as far as governors, soldiers and population were concerned, Turkish and enjoyed almost complete independence. After citing the names of Kir Boga, Aksungur and Imad-ud-Din Zengi, who was the founder of Mosul, the Turkish reply speaks of the Atabek and Artik dynasties, and claims attention for the many monuments of art and public utility built by those sovereigns. After the Seljukids became masters of Mosul, that city became a centre of high culture. It was after the Seljukids that the Osmanli Turks became the rulers of the country. The territory extending from Baghdad to the present southern limit of the Vilayet of Mosul figures in ancient works under the name Tataristan, which proves that a Turkish tribe was installed there. This appellation is still found in the valley called on the map Wadi-et-Tatar. The British memorandum, when it states that Mosul was attached to Baghdad in the time of Midhat Pasha, forgets that the attachment was temporary and due to considerations of a personal nature and that Urfa and Diarbekir were placed under the administration of Midhat Pasha in like manner. That fact cannot constitute sufficient reason for deciding the fate of Mosul.

GEOGRAPHICAL REASONS.

The Vilayet of Mosul is not in *Irak Arabi* but forms part of Al-Jazirah. From the point of view of climate and constitution Mosul is akin to Diarbekir and differs completely from the Baghdad region.

ECONOMIC REASONS.

The economic and commercial relations of Mosul with Anatolia are more important than those with Baghdad, and the only road linking Southern Anatolia with Persia passes through Mosul. Contrary to the assertion contained in the British memorandum, the wood for building used at Baghdad comes not from Mosul but from Diarbekir; besides, the amount of corn bought by Mosul at Diarbekir for exportation to Baghdad exceeds the quantity exported direct from Mosul. From the point of view of communications, the Vilayet of Mosul is at the cross roads of the ways linking Anatolia, Syria, Irak and Persia. Furthermore, the Baghdad Railway, which has cost considerable sums to Turkey links Mosul more directly than ever to Anatolia, and brings that region nearer to the Mediterranean ports than to those of the Persian Gulf.

MILITARY REASONS.

The line Jebel Hamvein,—Jebel Fuhul—Jebel Sanjar as frontier between Anatolia

(Continued on next page.)

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

HOMAGE TO NEW SULTAN

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMA & KEMAL PASHA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 28.

The Khilafat Conference reassembled this morning, in the Congress pandal. Attendance was again very good. Dr. Ansari resumed the threads of his presidential speech at the point, at which he had left it yesterday. He dwelt at length on the so-called Turkish atrocities and the Armenian massacres, concerning which Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon had posed as historians. Dr. Ansari exposed the hollowness and hypocrisy of the interested allegations against the Turks by Turcophobe agencies, by citing extensively from the authoritative opinions and statements made by Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans. Dr. Ansari also warned his audience against being misled concerning the doings of Turkey by propagandist agencies of foreign Powers, and exhorted his hearers not to accept distorted versions about the events in Turkey. He dwelt fully on the deposition of Wahiuddin Effendi and the election of Sultan Abdul Majid Effendi, which action of the Angora Government, Dr. Ansari completely justified. References to the new Khalifa were received by the audience with warmest applause, and the whole House responded with the cries of "ameen! ameen!" Dr. Ansari paid a brilliant tribute to Mustafa Kemal's leadership.

HOMAGE TO NEW SULTAN.

After the address was over, Dr. Ansari moved from the chair:—"This annual session of the Khilafat Conference, as representative of the whole of Islamic India, respectfully tenders its loyal homage at the feet of the Khilafat-ul-Muslimin, Amurul Momineen, defender of the Faith, Sultan Ghazi, Abdul Majidkhan, and congratulates the Muslims of the world especially the Muslims of Turkey on their correct choice, and prays for the long life of the Khalifa, and that his reign may prove a very source of happiness and prosperity to the Islamic world.

This Khilafat Conference congratulates the Grand National Assembly of Angora, on their recent election of the Khalifa, and regards the method adopted by them as perfectly in keeping with the spirit of Islamic laws, and this Conference places on record its deep joy at the restoration of the long-forgotten practice, and gratefully reciprocates the Islamic sentiments that have actuated the Grand National Assembly and the services rendered by them to the cause of Islam, and records its full sense of confidence in them.

The resolution was carried, the whole Conference standing amid enthusiastic shouts of "Allaho-Akbar."

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Another resolution moved from the Chair which was carried with acclamations, the whole Conference standing, and amid cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai", and "Allaho Akbar", was an appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi's services. The resolution reads:

"This Khilafat Conference expresses its heartfelt sorrow and pain at the enforced absence of Mahatma Gandhi, from this Conference, and places on record its sincere appreciation of the immense services he has rendered to the country, especially to the cause of Khilafat, and this Conference expects that the Muslims will never forget that Mahatma's incarceration is due to his writings for the defence of the Khilafat.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following two other resolutions were also put from the Chair, and carried:

"This Khilafat Conference heartily congratulates the Akalis on their unsurpassed bravery and courage in their determined non-violent fight for the attainment of their object, and places on record its sense of sympathy at the sufferings they have undergone in the achievement of their object.

"This Conference congratulates Maulana Hasrat Mohani on his incarceration for the third time in the cause of the country, and places on record its sense of appreciation for his services to the country and nation.

Then Maulvi Abdul Majid moved the following resolution:

"This Khilafat Conference declares that Muslims will never accept any terms placing a restraint upon the temporal or spiritual status of the Khalifa and the Khilafat world, at the Lausanne Conference, nor will the Muslims tolerate any interference in military, administrative and financial matters, which would, in any way, abrogate the Khilafat."

(Continued on next page.)

POSITION AT GAYA

IMPORTANT SCHEMES TO BE CONSIDERED

JT. COMMITTEE TO REMOVE CAUSES OF FRICTION.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The position in Gaya is crystallising, and it is now possible to give a forecast of what may be outcome of the Gaya week. The fate of the Council question which had of late been the all absorbing topic among the Nationalists hangs in the balance because of the overwhelming opposition of the Muslim opinion. If, as appears certain, the Khilafat Conference following the lead driven by the Ulemas declares itself by a three fourth majority against the proposals regarding the Councils the constitution of the Congress would make it incumbent on the President to rule out the consideration of the Council question because it is provided that if a three-fourth of either the Hindu or the Muslim delegates are opposed to any proposal it should not be brought forward for discussion in the Congress, and even if it comes up for discussion in the open Congress chances are that it will be rejected by an overwhelming majority; at any rate enthusiasm of the pro-Council party has received a check as a result of the decision of the Ulemas.

There is marked absence of brisk canvassing which was particularly noticeable during the last four days. Some satisfaction is expressed in those quarters which are anxious for the maintenance of unity among the Congress ranks that the Council controversy may be closed by an unexpected and uncalculated event. The result will be that the possibility of friction and division among the Congress workers which may possibly have followed the Congress verdict in favour of either side will be avoided in any case. If the pro-Council party does not gain its point regarding the Councils its leaders would resign offices in favour of the party commanding a majority. So far, therefore, as the Congress programme is concerned there will be no great alteration during this session but the Congress leaders are anxiously considering the steps calculated to ensure unity between the Hindu and the Muhammadans and to consolidate the position of the Congress in the country.

The Presidential addresses of Mr. C. R. Dass, Dr. Ansarie and Maulvi Habibul Rahman disclosed the same anxiety. The foremost among the steps will be an attempt to answer the question what is Swarajya. Mr. Das has already explained that resistance of Swaraj was integration of practically autonomous local centres into one living harmonious whole. The Subjects Committee of the Congress is expected soon to consider this question of defining Swaraj and after deciding upon broad lines of its constitution to entrust the detailed task of a scheme to a sub-Committee. The need for some definite steps to remove the cause of the friction between the Hindus and the Mohamedans is realised and it is possible that the task of suggesting means to eliminating such causes of friction will be entrusted to a joint committee of the Congress Hindu Mahasabha, Khilafat Conference and the Jamait-ul Ulema. For instance the Mohammedans would on their part give up cow killing while the Hindus would stop music when passing by the mosques. The same desire for promotion of unity will dictate the revision of the Lucknow compact so to broaden it as to include all other minorities such as the Sikhs and the Christians and to give them guarantees by concluding a national pact. According to Dr. Ansari such a pact should, also, contain clauses pledging al the communities to fight unitedly against all foreign invasions so that India of the future may not be under a Hindu raj or a Moslem raj or a Sikh raj but under a raj of all. The feeling for unity appears also to transcend the bounds of India and definite steps may be taken by the Congress to see if it could bring about a federation of Asiatic nations to shake off the bondage of Europe. The Jamait-ul Ulema is still in session considering further resolutions.

TURKISH NOTE REJECTED COMPLETELY.

"MOSUL NOT TO BE EVACUATED!

THE ALL-IMPORTANT BRITISH INTERESTS!

ENGLAND'S DOUBLE GAME.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE. Dec. 28, 1 p.m.

Lord Curzon presented, to-day, a reply to the Turkish Note on the subject of Mosul, forming a new refusal to evacuate the territory claimed by Turkey. In the first part, the English delegation seeks to refute the ethnographical arguments contained in the Turkish Note, and pretends that the Kurds are Indo-Aryans; and this in spite of the assertions made in the brochur on Kurdistan in the series of "Handbooks for peace negotiations" published by the Foreign Office, that the Kurds are Turanians! It seems that even scientific arguments lose value where it is a question of British interests. Lord Curzon said also that the Turkish official statistics are not correct, while those established by British officers in the service of the Government of Irak offer guarantees of exactitude. After having rejected the historical considerations contained in the Turkish Note and the National Pact, and said that Turks in Mesopotamia are as rare as Greeks in Anatolia, the English reply concludes with the following sentence: "England, faithful to her obligations towards the populations of Irak as also towards her Allies and towards the League of Nations into which Turkey has agreed to enter, can only reiterate her refusal even to contemplate the eventuality of an evacuation of Mosul, and sees no necessity to continue further to discuss the point."

ENGLAND'S DOUBLE GAME.

This consideration will not prevent Ismet Pasha from replying to Lord Curzon's note. While the English note rejects the Turkish note completely, the English delegation, through the intermediary of Reuter's Agency, declares itself ready to make a rectification of the frontier, forty miles in Turkey's favour. Although that concession is insufficient, the double game of England shows how it is sought to influence public opinion so as to throw on Turkey the onus of responsibility in case of rupture.

LATER (1-15 p.m.).

At the beginning of the Conference when Lord Curzon broached the question of Mosul in private conversation with Ismet, he proposed that Turkey should participate in the exploitation of the oil-field, promising to hand over to the Turkish Government a certain number of shares without any charge. As in reply the Chief of the Turkish delegation stated that for Turkey it was primarily a question of the fate of the populations and not of economic interests of the Government, the pourparlers took the turn that we know.

In the Reuter telegram mentioned in my last despatch, it is said that though there is a lair of petrol in the forty miles which England would consent to cede, the most important oil-fields would remain at the disposal of the British Government. This shows with what object the negotiations on the subject of Mosul are conducted and establishes clearly that in spite of affirmations to the contrary, the rights of peoples depend on the richness of the subsoil over which they live!!

AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

R. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MOTION CARRIED: ALL OTHER RESOLUTIONS REJECTED.

(From Our Special Correspondent).—GAYA, Dec. 28.

The Congress Sub-Committee, to-day, after prolonged sitting has, it is stated, adopted Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution against Council entry, and urging the candidates not to stand for elections, and voters not to vote for candidates who stand in disregard of the Congress advice, by an over whelming majority, the voting being 203 for and 86 against.

All other resolutions including Pandit Motilal's have been rejected. Some resolutions are, it is added, to be moved now, as amendments in the open Congress only. The other proposition which was moved for contesting elections by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and which was regarded as a compromise was rejected by 107 (*sic*) voting for and 189 (*sic*) against. Thus the No-Change Party gained a majority of 72 (*sic*) votes.

THE CONGRESS.

ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

(From our Special Correspondent).

GAYA, Dec. 28.

The Congress has adjourned till to-morrow to enable the Subjects Committee to continue its deliberations on the question of Council entry, and arrive at some result. As I write the Subjects Committee has begun its momentous meeting, and, perhaps, ere this evening, will have taken the decision to which the whole of India is looking forward with intense interest, and which might either hasten the advent of Swaraj, or put off the achievement of our national salvation by another decade, if not more.

THE CONGRESS PANDAL.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The Congress Pandal, which is made of handspun and hand-woven Khaddar is tastefully decorated with the pictures of prominent Congress people. At the entrance to the Congress grounds a small image of Mahatma Gandhi has been placed on a white marble throne.

COUNCIL ENTRY IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The Congress Subjects Committee sat for over four hours this evening discussing the question of contesting next elections to the Councils. The motion was brought forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru and slightly amended by Mr. J. K. Mehta. Mr. Rajagopalacharia opposed the motion and urged that the present constructive programme of Non-Co-operation be continued and that no Congressmen should stand for election to the Councils.

There were a series of amendments one of which suggested by Babu Bhagwandas urged that the Council entry be made permissive. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar advocated contesting elections but not participating in the Council proceedings. Mr. S. N. Sasmal is reported to have suggested the postponement of the whole question by four or five months when a special session of the Congress be held to finally decide the isele.

Pandit Mohan Malaviya is reported to havt made a long speerh strongly supporting Council entry and not postponing the issue. Further consideration was however, adjourned in order to be in possession of the opinion of the Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference which is already sitting It is understood there will be no sitting of the Congress to-morrow. This will probably enable the Subjects Committee to come to some decision.

The Subjects Committee of the Khilafat Conference is sitting to-night and will really decide the fate of the Council question because an adverse decision of the Khilafat Conference would completely choke all discussion of the question by the Congress.

MR. DAS'S ADDRESS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the Congress presidential address the "Tribune" says, great as the presidential address of Mr. C. R. Das we venture to think that it is the greatest in its completely crushing exposure of the pretension of the school of "law and order." It is characteristically one of the most strikingly original and thought-provoking addresses that have ever been delivered from the Congress platform.

The "Bande Mataram" writes:—The presidential address is a strong evidence of the fact that the nation did the right thing in electing him to preside over the deliberations of the important session of the Congress. The address, though brief, is eloquent and admirable. The paper endorses the scheme of federation of Asiatic nations.

"The Pratap" welcomes the speech in appreciative terms.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Calcutta papers to-day published leading articles criticising Mr. C. R. Das's Congress presidential address:—

The "Englishman" says:—The speech is the evidence of the forensic ability of a Bengali advocate of the year 1922. The picture he presents is about as untrue and unreal as it could possibly be. He ransacks the history of the past for example of a revolution taking it for granted that a similar revolution in India would both be right and be successful. He is perched upon an evidence which cannot endure because it is built upon nothing substantial, but till it comes down we may have him with credit of having delivered a speech which could read splendidly as coming from the hero in some book of fiction.

The "Indian Daily News" says that in unfolding the Swaraj scheme Mr. Das moves aimlessly about and bids practical politics a final good-bye. Regarding the Council entry the paper says no amount of sophistry can justify Mr. Das's proposition that the Council wrecking is antagonistic to the principles of non-violent non-cooperation. Like Kalapahar of old he seeks to enter the Council for mere fun and delight of pulling them to pieces. He shakes his fist right and left and seems to be himself prodded on by demon of destruction.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" while reserving fuller consideration of Mr. Das's speech says that on the whole it is a reasoned advocacy in favour of pursuing the same policy which the Congress adopted under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi while supporting a change in some items of the programme to suit the present conditions. He gives outlines of a form of Government not in imitation of the Western Democratic Constitution, but what is purely a national duty modified to suit the requirements of modern times without rejecting what was the best in the form of the Government which India had before.

MASTERPIECE OF LITERATURE.

The "Servant" says:—The speech is a masterpiece of literature. Mr. Das spins out a machinery of Government which in our opinion is an academic discussion of no practical importance at present. Such a scheme will pass on to later generations as a marvellous piece of history, an intellectual treat for them when India will be free to set up a system of administration of its own. His vigorous plea for Council entry though clothed in fresh garb leaves us cold.

The "Basumati" says:—The address is a disappointed performance. Mr. Das has done justice neither to himself nor to the Congress. His discussion of the constitutional rights in England is out of place and his special pleadings for the Council entry lack convincing arguments. He has not been able to shake off the instinct of lawyer and rise to the height of a true politician.

The "Hindusthan" says that now that the Congress has taken the masses in its fold the presidential address ought to be such which will be easily followed by the masses. Mr. Das's address gives food for consideration of the educated few and not understandable by the masses.

The "Nayak" says, Mr. Das's speech shows

(Continued on next)

TIMBER DELIVERY OF 1922.

GERMANY IN DEFAULT.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S DECISION.

DELHI, Dec. 28.

Sir John Bradbury the British delegate on the Reparations Commission arrived in London to-day from Paris to report to Government the Decision of the Reparation Commission to declare Germany "in default" in regard to the delivery of timber in 1922. The first of the three decisions on which the Commission's action is based was passed unanimously. It was that "Germany has not executed in their entirety the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to the delivery of timber to France in 1922." The second decision which was opposed by Sir J. Bradbury was "that this failure constitutes a default on the part of Germany in the performance of her obligations under paragraph 17 annex 2." The third decision whereon Sir J. Bradbury abstained from voting was "that the commission has decided to bear in mind the Governments concerned that in its letter of March 21 fixing the German payments for 1922 the Commission stated that if for any reason Germany did not effect deliveries in kind laid down under the treaty and the Reparation Commission's decisions then an additional cash payments shall be expected from her at the end of 1922."

In authorative quarters in London regret is expressed that Germany by her failure to complete the prescribed timber deliveries does not help to justify more moderate attitude on the part of the Allies towards her in the matter of reparations.—(B.O.W.).

GERMANY DECLARED A DEFAULTER.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

(Delayed) Paris.—The importance attached to the meeting of the Cabinet was apparently borne out by the subsequent convening of the Reparations Commission at a short notice, when the French delegate with the backing of the Belgian and the Italian delegates carried the resolution declaring Germany a defaulter in respect of the deliveries of timber. Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate, alone dissented from this action. This tactical move on the eve of the resumption of the premiers' conference in Paris which was adjourned from London is regarded as affording France an opportunity to act alone against Germany if she desires.

The "Matin" indicates that the Government is completing a plan for exploiting the left bank of the Rhine by the establishment of a customs barrier between the Rhineland and Ruar basin and Germany. It is stated that the plan provides for the seizure of the productive guarantees.—Reuter.

M. BARTHOU URGES DEFINITE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Paris.—Newspapers to-day describe the discussions of the Reparations Commission as having been most animated. M. Barthou urged that a definite proclamation should be issued declaring Germany was defaulter, while Sir J. Bradbury voted against such action. The communique issued by the Reparations Commission announces that it has notified the Governments concerned of the German default in the delivery of timber to France for the year 1922 and recalls the letter of the Commission on 21st March which stated that if Germany did not effect deliveries in kind an additional equivalent in cash payments should be exacted from Germany at the end of 1922.

Sir J. Bradbury opposed the declaration that the failure to execute entirely the delivery of timber would constitute a German default and refrained from voting on the resolution regarding the Commission's letter dated 21st March.—Reuter.

TOWARDS RELIEVING ECONOMIC SITUATION.

BORAH-LODGE FIGHT IN U S A. SENATE

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Washington.—Senator Lodge who is reported to be acting in agreement with President Harding's views, opened an attack in the Senate to-day on Senator Borah's request on 26th December for a World conference to consider the economic questions and for bringing about reduction of armaments Senator Lodge declared that it would be useless to attempt to limit land armaments unless it was established beforehand that France had changed her position. He urged the United States to build more light cruisers and aircraft carriers and aircraft.

In the course of the debate, Senator Borah predicted that, if nothing were done to relieve the economic situation in Europe, there would be another war in a year which would involve the great Powers, and the United States would be unable to keep out of it.

According to another message from Washington, Senator Nicholson has introduced a resolution asking the President to appoint a commission to communicate with the nations for the purpose of increasing the use of silver in monetary system.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS FUNDING

DELHI, Dec. 28.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin the Chancellor of the Exchequer accompanied by Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England left London to-day for Washington where they will discuss with the United States administration the funding of British debt to America. The debt amounts to something like 856 millions sterling and the present law of the American Congress provides that it must be repaid within 25 years at 4½ per cent interest which means an annual payment by Britain of between 60 and 70 millions sterling.—B. O. W.

PASTEUR CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 28

Paris.—France paid a high tribute to Pasteur on the occasion of the centenary of his birth. M. Poincare accompanied by other Ministers presided at the ceremany at the Pasteur Institute, at which speeches were made extolling the scientist. M. Millerand afterwards participated in the pilgrimage to the tomb. Paris, provincial and foreign students demonstrated in the evening. The ce tenary was also celerbated at Pasteur's birth place at Dole.—Reuter S. S.

MR. BALDWIN EMPHASISES DELICACY OF MISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, accompanied by his wife and daughter, together with Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, and two financial experts sailed by the "Majestic" this afternoon for the United States on a mission with regard to funding the British debts to America. They expect to be absent for about three weeks.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Standard", Mr. Baldwin emphasised the delicacy of this mission and pointed out that under the present arrangements, British payments to America amount to between sixty and seventy millions sterling annually. He hoped to fund the debt and get the burden of interest eased. If he were successful, he hoped that America would be kind to a much more important mission which Mr. Bonar Law would shortly undertake, namely, in regard to the reparations.—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS GALE IN ATLANTIC.

5 SHIPS AND 28 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

At least five ships and 28 lives are believed to have been lost in the Christmas gale which swept the Atlantic. Liners were driven out of their course and passengers were kept below. Vessels are reaching ports in damaged condition and several liners are still out fighting the heaviest seas, which are reported to be the worst which have been experienced for the last thirty years. Three ships, from which the "Elder Dempster" boat which put into Cork on 26th and picked up S.O.S. calls, are believed to have foundered. Crowds along the Kentish coast watched the efforts of the lifeboats to reach the distressed ships.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE FIND OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 28

Luxor.—Yesterday was a red letter day in connection with the exploration work on the Tutan Khames tomb. One of the boxes opened contained a queen's robes, jewellery, slippers, sandals and a magnificent black amber necklace believed to have come from Nubia. The hunting scene in wonderful inlaid work on the top of the box shows the king with the nobles hunting lions and an antelope. The king has wounded a lion who faces his pursuers with a most realistic look of rage and pain. Another object brought out was a perfect alabaster vase containing unguents for embalming bodies. It is believed that the unguent is of the same nature as that which Mary Magdalene used when she washed Christ's feet. Much historical evidence is being corrected which was hitherto accepted on the records discovered.—Reuter S. S.

MR. ROBSON'S MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Cairo.—Mr. Robson, Professor of the School of Law, when cycling home this afternoon, was killed by revolver bullets aimed at him by three Egyptians. Another Britisher named Rowntree accompanying the professor was fired on too, but escaped.—Reuter.

LATER.

Cairo.—Prof. Robson was quietly cycling on the Giza Road after delivering his morning lectures when three Effendis appeared in the roadway, They fired on Prof. Robson who fell, death being instantaneous. He was hit by three bullets. Mr. Rowntree was on a motor cycle behind and escaped by dashing off at full speed. A bullet however entered his oil tank. Apparently only one native fired though three were involved in the attack. All murderers escaped.—Reuter.

LORD ALLENBY MAKES REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby, directly he heard of the murder of Prof. Robson, made the most energetic representations to the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian Premier called on Lord Allenby, this morning, to discuss the situation arising out of the murder which has profoundly shocked all circles.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT HARDINGE NEGOTIATES. WITH POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The first official disclosure that President Hardinge is negotiating with a view to holding an Internatonal Economic Conference was made in the naval debate in the Senate. Senator Lodge who is President Harding's spokesman, appealed to the Senators not to embarrass the negotiations or efforts President Harding was at present making. It is understood that President Hardinge is sounding several Powers regarding the desirability of the Economic Conference, but at present it is not known where it will be held or the extent of America's participation.—Reuter.

MOSUL AGAIN.

(Continued from previous page.)

and Irak constitutes, apart from ethnographic, geographical and political considerations a clear and natural line of separation. The English argument, that this frontier would threaten Baghdad and the communication of Irak with Persia, is not serious. The Persian frontier is as near to Baghdad as the line which we propose. Besides if argument of this sort should be taken seriously, one would have to close to the Straits to foreign warships, to preserve Constantinople. While a little territory round Adrianople to ensure defence is refused to us, it is maintained that a frontier passing 70 miles north of Baghdad is a danger to that city!

TURKISH NATIONAL PACT— CLAUSE I

The people still being interested in the fate of a territory lost as the result of the war, we were morally obliged to state that regions having an Arab and Muslim majority, which are under foreign occupation, were free to determine their own fate. Apart from that, we had a natural right to demand the restitution of regions having a Turkish majority, which have fallen under foreign occupation. As for the Vilayet of Mosul, it was saved from foreign occupation up to the conclusion of the Armistice, and was without any right partially occupied like many other regions of Turkey such as Adana, Smyrna, Urfa, Constantinople, Aintab and Eastern Thrace, after the suspension of hostilities. The Turkish people has resolved to employ the utmost limit of its forces in order to obtain the return of the Vilayet of Mosul to the mother-country, and has established the National Pact in consequence.

The ethnographic, political, economic and military reasons above enumerated suffice to demonstrate that the Vilayet of Mosul forms an integral part of Turkey. The Vilayet was occupied, contrary to all law, after the Armistice. The maintenance under foreign occupation of a Turkish and Kurdish majority constitutes a grave danger to our future neighbourly relations with the Government of Irak. If the city of Mosul remained outside the frontiers of Turkey, it would leave Southern Anatolia exposed to grave dangers by preventing communications with Suleymanieh Kerkuk and other parts of our fatherland. For all these reasons the Turkish delegation is convinced that its demand relative to the Vilayet of Mosul is entirey justified.

OCCUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE

TURKISH DELEGATION TO REPLY WITHIN THREE DAYS.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 27, 4-10 p.m.

On the question of the Occumenical Patriarchate, the French delegation is feeling the ground for an understanding on the basis of the separation of its political and administrative functions on the one hand and its religious functions on the other. The Turks accepting in principle, the maintenance of Greeks born in Constantinople, it is natural that they will accept the maintenance of a Greek bishop, who would become the head of the "autocephalous" orthodox Church of Turkey. It remains to be seen whether the Turkish delegation will accept, beside him, an Occumenical Patriarch who would become the Primate of the Orthodox (Greek) Church but would no longer have anything to do with Greek Ottoman subjects. The Turkish delegation will reply in three days.

MISTAKE FOUND OUT!

EFFECT OF STRONG TURKISH NOTE.

LATER (4-5 p.m.)

Upon receipt of the strong Turkish note yesterday, the Allies stated that the indication that the Bulgarian and Armenian delegations would be received in the Sub-Committee was erroneously included in the order of the day. The Allies intended to hear those two delegations as well as the Syro-Chaldean delegation, but in a private capacity.

DELHI, Dec. 28.

News from Lausanne is not reassuring. According to Press reports Lord Curzon had a long talk with General Ismet Pasha last night regarding the obstructive tactics of the Turks at the conferrence, but with unsatisfactory result. The situation has been rendered acute, these reports say, by the demand of the Turks for the surrender of Mosul. To this demand Lord Curzon has replied by a note which is a firm and practical reiteration of the former memorandum. Lord Curzon deals with the arguments adduced by the Turks and declares that no case can be made out for the surrender of the Mosul vilayet. The reply is reported to conclude with the statement "The British Government is bound to reiterate its refusal even to contemplate the surrender of the Mosul vilayet and is unable to see any advantage of further argument."

Lord Curzon, however, again expressed his willingness to instruct his experts to discuss the precise demarkation line of the northern frontier of Iraq with the Turks ex-Premier.

The second sub-commission, which is dealing with the financial clauses replacing those of capitulations met to-day and here also no progress was made owing, it stated, to the Turkish demand for advantageous treatment of Turkish concerns in matter of taxation to the prejudice of foreign interests.—

BRITISH REPLY TO MOSUL.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Lausanne.—The British reply relative to Mosul bristles with the arguments showing that the Turkish contentions are utterly untenable. It points out that although the Turks occupied the region for six centuries they do not possess maps or statistics whereas the British who have only been there six years possess both. It says that there are hardly any Turks in Sandjak of Suleymanieh where the people are Kurds and the Mosul region contains an Arab population of sixty thousand which is clearly shown by the Turks' own plan produced by Bekirsamy Bey when in London, while most of the country South of Mosul is Arab. The reply refutes the contention that the Turks are Kurds and says there is no linguistic connection while the Turcomans constitute only a small minority. The reply denies that the people of Suleymanieh refused to vote in favour of Feisul and declares that Mosul is dependent on Bagdad for its chief imports. The reply finally says that Britain cannot admit that Angora's national pact can decide the fate of the vilayet of Mosul.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF CAPITULATION

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Lausanne.—The Allies' draft scheme to replace financial and port capitulations proclaims the abolition of the capitulations but stipulates that the Allied subjects and foreign companies shall not be treated differently from the Turkish ones respecting taxation. The Turks have agreed to foregoing at the meeting of the Sub-Commission but have objected to other points including the stipulation that the Allied subjects shall not be subjected to forced loans though it is considered probable that they will abandon their objections. The scheme would remain in operation for ten years upon the condition of reciprocal treatment being accorded to the Turks.—Reuter.

FATE OF CONFERENCE IN BALANCE.

TURKISH ATTITUDE CONSIDERED RECALCITRANT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Lausanne.—The general tone of the Conference again tends to the pessimistic. The Turkish attitude which at one time seemed to promise a reasonable settlement is now considered to be most recalcitrant. The long interview between Lord Curzon and General Ismet Pasha last night does not appear to have improved the situation. There are indications that the patience of the Allies is becoming exhausted and the fate of the Conference will probably be determined in the course of this week's proceedings.

BRITISH REPLY REFUTES TURKISH CONTENTION RE MOSUL.

The British reply to the Turkish claim for the Mosul vilayet refutes the Turkish contentions and emphasises that it is impossible to continue the controversy. Lord Curzon, in a covering letter says that the reasons adduced by the Turks only shew that no case can be made out for the surrender of Mosul.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

TURKISH NOTE TO ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Note has been handed to the Allied High Commissioners and says that no warship over a thousand tons may remain in the Smyrna harbour and no second warship enter until its predecessor has left. The Note, also, forbids the landing of men without permission. The Second Note says that the authorities must previously be advised of the intention of a warship to visit any Turkish port, also of the purpose of the visit and the length of the stay. No two warships will be admitted at the same time and none between the sunset and the sunrise. This note adds that the navigation of warships in Turkish waters in the foggy weather is "prejudicial."—Reuter.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTED TO DRAW UP TERMS OF TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Lausanne.—In order to ensure something like a definite arrangement for future progress, a co-ordinate committee has been appointed composed of representatives of the Allies who will draw up the terms of the Treaty in conjunction with legal experts. Probably the Treaty will be presented to Turkey, for acceptance or rejection, on January 4th.—Rtuter.

THE PORTENT?

SHIPS ORDERED BACK TO NEAR EAST.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Malta.—Owing to unsatisfactory news from Lausanne, it is understood that the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet, which arrived on December 23rd from Constantinople for a three-weeks' stay, have been ordered to return to the Near East immediately.—Reuter.

P. & O. FARE REDUCTIONS,

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The P. and O. and the associated companies announce substantial reductions in the first class tourist fares on India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Borneo, Australia and America itineries.—Reuter.

IRISH FUNDS,

LONDON, Dec. 28.

New York.—In connection with the action concerning the custody of the Irish funds which was adjourned from December 20th the Court has ordered the appointment of a Commission to take the testimony of O'Mara. The Court has been informed on behalf of the Free State that it is impossible to guarantee O'Mara's life.—Reuter.

POSITION AT GAYA.

(Continued from previous page.)

that he is still an advocate. He quite forgot himself when he cited instances from history of Europe that he was addressing the Congress established by Mahatma Gandhi. His attack on the bureaucracy is out of place and his special pleading for the Council entry is not Gandhi-like.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Madras Mail* commenting on the Congress Presidential address characterises Mr. Das's scheme of Swaraj as utopia. With regard to his plea for Council entry the paper says the people are beginning more and more to realise that they possess in the reformed Councils means to individual and national progress and are determined to use them to the utmost.

The *Swarajya* says to the pessimists and the doubters of all shades Mr. Das's address is a direct challenge. It is in fact a message of hope. With regard to the Council entry the paper considers Mr. Das's idea of destruction of Councils as a piece of sophism.

The *New India* referring to Mr. Das's suggestion that on entering the Councils it their demand for constitution is not complied with they shoud oppose every measure indiscriminately, says that the suggestion is entirely vicious. Turning to the discussion of "Law and Order" the paper adds that if his doctrine were adopted the logical result would be to put premium on crime and encourage disorderly element in society.

Th *Justice* ays there is very little in Mr. Das's address that is new or original. It is all the old story of the Congress futilities again.

BOMBAY PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on Mr. C. R. Das' presidential address the *Sanj Vartaman* in the course an editorial writes:—

"Having said all this we have said enough to point out that Mr. Das' address is one that no Indian of whatever school of politics should desist from careful study and deriving the inspiration that it undoubtedly produces in the minds of the readers. But having said so much, we are bound to acknowledge that on *the* question that is at present agitating the mind of the whole nation—the question of Council-entry—the President's apologia was as halting as it was unconvincing. Mr. Das, we know, is an honest man and because we know him to be honest we admire him all the more, and hence it is that to a man such as he the nation is prepared to give in a good deal than it would to others whose credentials for honesty and transparent patriotism were not so clear and well authenticated. Honest differences of opinion are quite permiseable in leaders as well as amongst men of the rank and file, but we are constrained to acknowledge, that during the present period of national struggle, our highest regard for individuals, would not make us jettison the principles that have proved pivotal in importance for the attainment of the nation's goal. With all due respect to the learned President, we would beg to ask how far this change in the direction of our activities will affect the general public. Will the latter be capable of judging at its true value the difference between a change in the programme of the work and a change merely in the direction of our activities. We are in complete agreement with the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Brij Kishore Prasad, when he said, that the Con-constructive programme was not given the ghost of a chance to work out to its logical conclusion and that the leaders were equally impatient with the people in tamely surrendering to popular clamour. It seemed every one was in a hurry and the moment nothing sensational was achieved the old toy was to be thrown away on the dung-heap to be replaced by a new one which might be supposed to give the people a new sensation. This was positively a mischievous and an unpractical way of working. Concluding, the paper says "Thus when all the arguments in favour of and against Council-entry are taken into consideration and pondered well at their proper value, we have not the least hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it is bad policy in either changing the programme or to change the direction of our activities as regards the most momentous question Let them camouflage the fact as best they may the question of Council-entry, would never have been put forward at the present had not certain members of the C. D. Committee tamely surrendered to the plea of finding something new and something sensational in order to keen up the drooping spirit of the general public. Apart from this, we welcome the President's pronouncement when he said that "I am not much in favour of general Mass Civil Disobedience. To my mind the idea is impracticable." This has always been our honest opinion and we are pleased that such an eminent authority as Mr Das has endorsed it."

The *"Bombay Samachar,"* a Nationalist paper, criticising the address states, "The Presidental address of Mr. C. R. Das delievered at the Gaya Congress is a monument of deep thinking and pious sincerity and though we differ from him in the one vital respect, we shall not do him the injustice of saying that even on that point he has not been able to make out a very solid case. The report that the question of Council-entry is being taken up in the subjects Committee after the President delivers his address, for which courtsey Mr. Das made a special appeal to Mr. C.Rajgopalachari points out the confidence of the President-elect in the solidity of his arguments and in his deep-seated purity of soul and clarity of judgment. We are in favour of having extended this courtsey to the President, for the address contains the best and the sincerest argument in favour of the entry into Councils against which the people stand arrayed in a solid block. It will not be said that the people of India refused to hear their own President; it will not be argued that the popular thinkers decided on continuing the boycott in ignorance and one-sided consideration.

The President pleads that the Councils are based on ideals inconsistent with India's traditions and methods and ought not to form the basis of a true Indian Swaraj. Before laying its foundations the ground should be cleared, the institutions based on the assumption of a continuity of the Steel Frame and the British veto must be destroyed. The work of destroying the Councils and clearing the ground has already been done in 1920 and the earlier part of 1921. What remains of the Reforms and the Councils is a phantom and a memory. We agree with him so far, but differ from him in the application of methods of destruction. Only the Moderates play with them as a reality. They are able to function not because there is any inherent vitality in them, but because the Indian people conscious of not having built anything on the ground cleared keep up the structure to maintain social order and Government for some time to come. Mr. Das is right when he says that 7 or 10 or 20 years are but a very brief span in a nation's life. The Councils will have to be preserved in their present form till we build our own shed and have our own organisation. We must have some protection for others who are not with us from the cold and rain of political existence. We allow the Councils to function for those classes of society who are too timid and too easeloving to join us and come out in the open and to suffer, for on account of their epicurean lack of will and courage and the superhuman difficulties of our task we shall not be able for some years to come to provide for them a proper shelter. That these people abuse us is no consideration for us. Their ignorance and rage are to be pitied. We are building for all and when our structure will be completed, these very people will bless us.

Concluding the paper says, The Councils are actually destroying themselves by the arbitrariness of the services and their alliances with the authorities in England. There is no fear that any statesman will ever think of basing Indian Swaraj on them. We therefore once more express our confidence that the nation will insist on Deshbandhu's working amidst us and with us and not in the Council Chambers."

"PIONEER."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Congress Presidential speech says:—"Appeal to lofiest sentiments of humanity pervaded the president's speech. The "Bureaucracy" were compared to Pontius Pilate and to various despots of European history. Non-Cooperators were described at exponenti of liberty and of love. In view of the bloody events that have followed upon the revolutionary agitation in India in the past three years, it seems amazing that a man of Mr. Das' education and knowledge of affairs should embody these fantasits in a speech for public consumption."

DULL AS DITCH-WATER.

Referring to the the Rt. Hon Mr. Sastri's speech at the liberal federation the "Pioneer" remarks:—Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has won a great reputation as the ambassador of India to the Empire, a reputation which it is safe to say, will outlive the calumnies which have been heaped upon him by his detractors among his own countrymen. His observations as president of the National Liberal Federation now in session at Nagpur on the resolutions passed by the Bombay Corporation and the Indian Chamber of Commerce concerning the treatment of Indians in the self-governing dominions are therefore worthy of serious attention.

The address delivered by the president of the National Liberal Federation is remarkable for the absence of single sentiment or passage calculated to inspire the hearer or reader. It is as dull as a volume of statistics with the great difference that it gives no valuable data for conclusions either.

I. D. T.

(Associated Press.)

Commenting on Mr. Das' Congress address, the *Indian Daily Telegraph* says *inter alia*:—

"It is impossible to rise from the perusal of the Presidential address without conviction that Mr. C. R. Das for one is prepared to meet the moderate intelligentsia and that in the Council he hopes to be able silently to revolutionise the Government of the country. The time has come, we think, that the Congress leaders realised the present situation. The Congress, it is true, has not yet accepted the lead of the President The lead of the President itself is lost in the maze of words and illustrations and perhaps done so with deliberation. But the lead is none the less distinct to those who can see. It is not to destroy the Council for fun of it. It is to capture the Council for the deliberate purpose of winning Swaraj.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

gate from the Sovereign powers of the Turkish Empire, in matters referred to.

"This Conference further declares that Muslims

would never accept any terms of the Conference that would, in any way, interfere with the Islamic laws, regarding the Holy Places of Islam, and proclaim that in case any such contingency arises, Muslims will continue their struggle and fight for the attainment of their object. It was seconded and supported by two other speakers, after which it was put to the vote and carried amidst acclamations.

The last resolution to be dealt with before the Conference rose for the day was "This Conference congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nationalists on their unprecedented victory, and regards it has higaly beneficial not only to the future of Islam, but also to the future of Asia. This Conference wishes to convey to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, the firm attacament of the Indian Musulmans to the cause of Turkey to the very last.

The above resolution was moved by Moulvi Abdul Majid, and supported by Seth Haji Ahmed Sidick Khatri of Bombay. It was put to the vote, and carried amidst acclamations and the cries of "Allaho-Akbar."

The Conference then adjourned.

REACTION AND "REFORMS"

MR. SASTRI'S WARNING

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The fifth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India opened here at the Victoria College of Science at three o'clock this afternoon and was attended by over 500 people. Placards on the walls of hall displayed the watchwords of the party such as "liberalism is only way to Swaraj," "Non-co-operation is a political suicide," "India wants ordered progress," "India wants full dominion status," "Indianise the army" and "Long live British commonwealth with India as equal partner."

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The proceedings commenced by Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, the Chairman of the Reception Committee who welcomed the delegates. In the course of his speech said:—

"Nowhere in India can it be said with due regard to truth that absolutely peaceful conditions prevailed. The wisest thing the Moderate Party can do is to tackle the problem of Non-co-operation with energy and determination" thus concluded Sir Manekji Dadabhoy his address in course which he dealt with the Non-cooperation movement and the Indian Fiscal Question to the practical exclusion of all other subjects. After eulogising the services of Mr. Sastri during his recent Dominion tour Sir Manekjee addressing the Moderates strongly emphasised that constitutional movement like theirs must seek its justification in the determined effort in the cause of law and order. They have been too timid so long in their support of Government measures designed to keep N.C.O. movement under reasonable control. They had failed to rise to the height of the occasion in support of their political principles or at best they had temporised or fretted at the natural consequences of the firm policy of executive action for the suppression of disorder, even more than at the misdeeds of the Non-cooperator which made such a policy a matter of extreme necessity. After contending that the Punjab and the Khilafat questions did not justify further agitation and after deploring the contemplated resort to mass civil disobedience, Sir Manekjee turned to the programme of a section of N.C.O.'s to enter the Councils for wrecking them and warned them that in the event of paralysis of Government the only course left to the British nation would not be to retire from India bag and baggage but they had the alternative course of reverting to pure despotism as a dire necessity. Referring to the report of the Fiscal Commission of which he had been a member he commended their recommendations to the earnest consideration of the Legislature and urged for a statuery right of full fiscal freedom for India.

After the Secretary of the Reception Committee read out several messages of sympathy from those who were unable to attend the meeting, the election of president was proceeded with. Sir Bepin Krishna Bose moved the election of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri which was seconded and supported by others. Speaker after Speaker paid glowing tributes to the tact, statesmanship and oratorical powers of Mr. Sastri and emphasised that at a critical time like the present when they were almost on the eve of a general election they could not have made a better choice of the president.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The president who was cheered on rising delivered his address.

Mr. Sastri after paying a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Montagu towards India regretted very much the "sinister intrigue' depriving him of office and still more those cross currents resulting his exclusion from Parliament altogether. Referring to the question whether reaction would follow the Conservative Government having been in power, Mr. Sastri pointed out that the assurances of the Premier and the Secretary of State for India not to go back on the policy of the Government of India were a relief to anxious mind and they trusted that the strength of the Labour Party in opposition and the Liberal Party would be sufficient to avert any tendency to reaction. Mr. Sastri then dwelt on the Indianisation of the Services. He said already interested people had filled the air in Britain and in India with the cry that Indian element was growing alarmingly large. But the O'Donnel circular asserted that the proportion of Indians to the total cadre was to-day only twelve per cent. It was such unfounded representations repeated in the English Press over Anglo-Indian signatures which were to a great extent responsible for the growing unpopularity of the services. Mr. Sastri then criticised the Secretary of State's appointment of thirty men in the Indian Medical Service on terms of special advantages.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

The army question he considered was the supreme test for the bona fides of the Government. Its urgency arose from two considerations the first was the financial and the other being the impossibility of dominion status without means of self-defence. An unexampled policy of suspicion had hitherto denied Indians admission to King's Commission. He then quoted Mr. Montagu's remarkable pronouncement "do not deny to India self-Government because she could not take her proper share in her defence and then deny to her people the opportunity of learning to defend themselves." The stagnation that had overcome the proposals of the Government of India to retrench army expenditure and Indianisation of the officer ranks was the most serious indictment of the intentions of the British authorities. One did not see how the charge could be refuted. Delay aggravated anti-British feeling every day.

INDIAN SITUATION IN COLONIES.

Turning to the Indian situation in the Colonies, Mr. Sastri said in Kenya the relations between white settlers and Indians were so much strained that the former could not brook the idea of equality with Indians and threatened violence if a system based on equality was forced on them. Mr. Sastri thought the resolutions passed by the Bombay Corporation and the Indian Chamber regarding Dominions, expressive of the impatience at the way in which the latter treated the just rights of their countrymen. But he was sure the nationals domiciled abroad could not thank them in the end, for they would lose the moral advantage they possessed in urging their claims. Mr. Sastri saw no inseparable barrier in the way of Indians in Australia and Canada similar to that existing in South Africa.

Speaking on the working of the reforms he believed the new legislatures under double blight of Non-cooperation and financial bankruptcy faced their task with courage and sagacity which promised well for the future of political India. The Legislative Assembly like a tried body of legislatures had discharged its duties and won general approbation. The official members too for their part showed a spirit of tolerance and helpfulness which did them great credit. Referring to the overriding powers conferred on the Viceroy, Mr. Sastri said it was regrettable that with regard to the Princes Protection Bill one of these sections was utilised. On the merit of the question he thought an enactment was unnecessary. Dealing with Diarchy Mr. Sastri declared a half and half system was naturally, productive of friction and wore out the nerves of those working for it. Members of the services were not least loud in demanding that the system should be developed to full. It seemed now to serve no useful purpose. No one official or non-official, had questioned the efficiency of the Ministers on their ability to manage even the reserved subjects if entrusted to their care. The public would long remember the indiscriminate arrests of a few months ago and the high-handed use in certain place of section 140 of the Criminal Procedure Code and they no longer wished to have such powers exercised by officers without any fear of being called to account in the house of Legislature. Diarchy had served its purpose as a test and preparation. It was now a clog and irritation. The demand for its removal came from many quarters and the satisfaction of the demand would go far to allay public discontent and ease the tension between the Government and people.

PLEA FOR ORGANISING LIBERAL PARTY.

Concluding Mr. Sastri made a vigorous plea for organising the Liberal party and educating the electorates. He refused the charges levelled by their extremist countrymen that they had merged themselves in the Bureaucracy and must be held responsible for their blunders, highhandedness and repression. Their answer must be frank and clear. So long as they would proclaim war on established Government, talk openly of revolution, inculcate disloyalty and rash political action and send about the country a committee of men of influence with the express object of finding out the prospects of the campaign of civil disobedience the liberal party must sternly and stoutly oppose. Continuing Mr. Sastri said "So long as they boycott the present constitution, pooh-pooh the reforms and talk of wrecking the Councils there is no common ground between us and we can have nothing to do with them.

The officials and the organs of official opinion deplore our lack of organisation and vigorous propaganda. We must admit the truth of this charge though we are not without excuse. But when they attack us for indecision of thought fear of unpopularity and a tendency to take up the most violent and passionate cries of extremists and echo them feebly we must repudiate the charges as unfounded. Our business was to promote our country's welfare, to enlarge her political status through the present constitution, to secure her ordered progress and compatibly with these aims but not otherwise to support Government. When Government officials go beyond the necessities of the case and become indiscriminate in repressive measures threatening to stifle the very spirit of agitation, we will not hesitate to condemn their action. Our English brethren must understand every day we will ask them what has been done to-day towards the advent of Swaraj. Of every officer we will enquire does he realise that he is here to fit our people for selfrule. Of every rupee of expenditure we shall require to be satisfied that it was unavoidable and in the interests of India. We believe in the ideals of the British commonwealth, we cherish our connection with it trusting that our equal partnership therein which has been admitted in theory will soon be translated into fact in all essentials. We believe in efficacy of peaceful and constitutional methods and our motto is ordered progress.'

The Federation then proceeded with the election of delegates to the Subjects Committee. It is expected that the present political situation, especially the contem plated contest in the coming elections by Non-co-operators will engage the serious attention of the Subjects Committee and also the scheme known as Mrs Beasant's scheme.

SIGNS OF RE-ACTION.

MR. SASTRI ON CONTROL OF THE SERVICES.

Following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Sastri:—

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India and certain other politicians of note have declared their intentions not to go back on the policy of the Government of India Act, 1919, and to abide loyally by its provisions in spirit as well as in the letter. This doubtless brings some relief to the anxious mind of India, and we trust that the strength of the Labour party in Opposition and of the Liberal party, will be sufficient to avert any tendency to reaction which the presence in the new Ministry of some well-known opponents of the Government of India Act might lead us to apprehend. Our friends in England, of whom to the honour of British public life there never has been a want, hold out no great hope of any advance under the present regime. Those who have experience from the inside of actual administration in India already detect pronounced symptoms of a tendency on the part of the India Office, while observing the letter of the law to violate it in the spirit. The more acute section of the general public here, only too ready to imbibe a note of pessimism, profess to be startled by an attitude of entrenched confidence on the part of the Imperial services quite at variance with their uneasy apprehensiveness of a little while ago. Speaking in May last to an audience composed almost entirely of high officials, I took the risk of being accused of impertinence, warned them solemnly that there was a very widespread distrust of their good faith in the matter of political reforms in the country and implored them not to be too solicitous of the maintenance of vested interests, but to proceed with high hearts in the work of preparing India for Dominion status, giving continual proof of a recognition on their part that, that was their one high mission and purpose here.

When I was in England last year I heard a member of the Cabinet deplore a political mishap and add that it could have been avoided if the men on the spot had given timely warning of the magnitude of the danger that was gathering head. The remark struck me at the time as a rather forcible reminder of the duty of all public men, non-official as well as official, to speak out in critical times without fear and without reserve. Doubtless some men in authority will resent candid speech and denounce it as a threat, but that is a risk that must be faced by those who would save communities from injury and statesmen from blunders. It is in this spirit that I venture now to survey broadly and briefly the present political situation.

INDIANISATION OF THE SERVICES.

The new constitution of India has been designed as a first step towards responsible government. It transfers to the control of elected representatives of the people certain departments of public business, while it enhances the influence of those representatives over the remaining departments. The British element in the public services has been told that it will diminish continuously in the future, and that, while it lasts, its function is to train people in self-rule, British officials must now be prepared to be judged by the care and solicitude with which they discharge this last duty.

Before the declaration of policy of August 1917, the position of Indians in the public services had been the subject of one of the bitterest complaints against British administration. After the Act, one would expect the association of Indians in every branch of the public service to proceed with marked speed. Some time ago, instead of declaring in conformity with the above-mentioned policy what the minimum proportion of the British element should be for the time being and leaving the balance to be filled up by statutory Indians, the old principle was continued of dividing the cadre in British and Indian proportions, as though it were a common patrimony, and the Indians were to be limited to a percentage of 48 which was to be reached in ten years from an immediate beginning of 33 per cent. This 33 per cent, is on the annual recruitment. Before the Indian element would actually reach 33 per cent. of the whole service, it would be 20 to 25 years. When that element attains to 48 per cent it would be about 30 to 35 years. Already interested people fill the air in Britain and in India the cry that the Indian element is growing alarmingly and dangerously large. The famous O' Donnell circular asserts that the proportion of Indians to the total cadre is to-day only 12 per cent. We are thus enabled to see the slender basis on which alarmist forecasts of the destruction of the steel frame are based. It is such unfounded representations, repeated in the English Press over Anglo-Indian signatures, which are to a great extent responsible for the growing unpopularity of the Indian services, and which friends of India like Lord Morley, Sir Claude Hill and Sir Valentine Chirol find it so difficult to counteract. Now my question is, 'Is the Indian patriot generally and the elected member in particular of our new Legislatures content with this rate of Indianisation of the great Civil Service? On the contrary, is it not a most depressing and disheartening indication of the intolerably long delay in the attainment of full responsible government, which it is the apparent intention of the authorities to cause in so far as it is in their power? When we think in addition of the overpowering consideration of economy, we are disposed to grudge every single year of this delay.

THREATENED INCREASES IN SALARIES.

I have never been slow to sing the praise of the Indian Civil Service. I admire their high record, and I am thankful, deeply and sincerely thankful, for the way in which they have built up the administration of India on firm, efficient and thorough lines and given us, what perhaps we might not be able to evolve for ourselves, a whole body of auxiliary and subordinate services characterised by a fair degree of integrity, discipline and usefulness. I am not quite fitted by my birth or upbringing to judge of the pecuniary circumstances of well-placed officials, but some recent observation in England and the Dominions inclines me to concede that there is much in the contention that in the case of those who have to maintain establishments in India and outside, salaries, even though improved slightly are not the same as they were some years ago. At the same time I am one of those who hold firmly that the claims, however legitimate in one sense, of high-salaried employees of the State are by no means comparable in justness or urgency to those of employees in receipt of modest salaries. Further I contend that their claims to relief are sternly limited and may be completely negatived by the low condition of public finance and the intolerable burden on a notoriously poor tax-payer. On purely economic considerations, therefore, it seems to me that, if further recruitment in Britain is possible only on a greatly increased scale of salaries, allowances, and emoluments of one kind or another, the representatives of the people in our Legislative Assembly will be compelled, with much reluctance, to recommend a cessation or at least a substantial abatement of such recruitment. No commission, however authoritative, can reconcile us to increased impositions on account of the British services.

ORDER REGARDING THE I. M. S.

A recent cablegram gives the disquieting news that the Secretary of State for India has appointed or is about to appoint to the Indian Medical Service 30 men on terms of special advantage, and I have read in some newspapers that this action of the Secretary of State is heralded by the termination of the services of Indians that have been taken temporarily during the war.

It is quite true that under the statute the Secretary of State in Council has power to determine such matters; and the Indian Medical Service is placed in a specially privileged position by Rule 12 of the Devolution Rules: "A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council." But the mere possession of power will not justify any and every use of it. The Indian Legislative Assembly has certain financial powers and would be quite justified under provocation in employing them so as to embarrass the Government. I much fear that if the 30 appointments are made by the Secretary of State to the Indian Medical Service on the conditions named, no one can foretell what the Assembly will do to safeguard the taxpayer's interests. It is difficult to imagine a representative House anywhere in the world sitting still and watching the nation's resources squandered with so little justification while the Central Government and most Local Governments lay under the nightmare of financial bankruptcy. How entirely without initiative we are here in India is proved by the statement made the other day by Sir Ludovic Porter in the U. P. Council that the Retrenchment Committee of that Province could not even consider the case of the Imperial Services without special leave of the Secretary of State.

CONTROL OF THE SERVICES.

Before I leave the subject of the services, there is one suggestion which I commend to the acceptance of the Liberal Federation. The point occurred to me rather forcibly when we were considering the provisions of the Government of India Bill before the meeting of the Joint Select Committee. There is no government in the world of the magnitude and importance of that of India whose employees down to those drawing salaries of 400 and 500 rupees are chosen for them, punished and dismissed by superior authority. The anomaly, why the humiliation of it, was made glaringly manifest when, in a measure conferring self-government on the people of India, the provision was repeated that all the Imperial services were to be recruited by the Secretary of State and that their salaries, pensions, allowances etc., were to be regulated by him and were exempted from the vote of the Legislative Assembly consisting of a great majority of elected members and supposed to be endowed with the power of sanctioning, reducing, or refusing money grants at the time of the annual budget. It is highly honourable to the discipline and the sense of propriety of these services as a whole that they have remained amenable to the control of the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council, though these cannot dismiss them. It is difficult, however, for Ministers and Indian Executive Councillors to command the same willing homage and co-operation from the great body of these services. It seems to me that the time is come when we must demand that the Governor-General of India in Council should take the place of the Secretary of State for India in Council in all matters relating to the Indian Civil Service and other Imperial services, the High Commissioner for India entering into covenants, dealing with the Civil Service Commissioners and doing other functions in this connection as the agent of the Government of India. Of course the statute would have to be altered and many rules and regulations modified accordingly. But the dignity and authority of the Government of India must be recognized and the Secretary of State for India, who is entirely out of touch with Indian sentiment and can defy it with impunity, removed from the position of supremacy which he now occupies with regard to the great services.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN SHIPPING

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT URGED

REPLY TO GOVT. STATEMENT

The following are the extracts from a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltld., to the Secretary to the Government of India in answer to the reply which has been sent to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in connection with the complaints made by the Chairman of the above Company at its last annual general meeting:—

Sir,—The attention of the Board of Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., having been drawn to the correspondence that has recently passed between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and your Department, published in the "Bombay Chronicle", I am directed to point out one or two inaccurate statements made in the Departmental letter of the 7th December 1922 and make you fully acquainted with the correct version in reference thereto.

Firstly, I beg leave to state that it is inaccurate to say as mentioned in the third sentence of the second paragraph of your letter, namely, that "at that time negotiations had been in progress for many months for a long term freight contract with the British India Steam Navigation Co." The true facts are as follows:—

In the month of September 1921, The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, two of the Directors were requested by Mr. Narottam Morarjee, the senior Agent of the Company, to see the Hon. Mr. Innes with a view to his giving the Company the opportunity to tender for the freight contract. Accordingly Sir Dinshaw, in company with Mr. Tyrrell, the company's representative in Rangoon, called on the Hon. Mr. Innes at Simla and explained to him the object of their interview. As an outcome of that interview Mr. Innes kindly assured them that the opportunity solicited would be given them and he was so far desirous to meet their request as to write a short letter to Mr. Whitworth on the subject. He made up the draft of the proposed letter in their presence and read it out. They were satisfied and left the Hon. Mr. Innes thanking him for his courtesy.

Later on, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, also, saw Mr. Innes who informed him of what had passed at the interview between himself and Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Tyrrell. The Hon. Member made no reference whatsoever either to Sir D. E. Wacha or Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas as to the negotiations that have been alleged in your letter for a long term freight contract that had been previously going on. Had that been the case Mr. Innes would not have failed to bring it to the notice of the two Directors. Six months later, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhti Samaldas spoke on this subject in connection with a broader resolution he and moved on the 15th March, 1922 in the Council of State. In support of it Sir D. E. Wacha made a speech observing as follows:—

In his speech, on Mr. Lallubhai's Resolution, the Hon. Mr. Lindsay made no reference whatever to the alleged negotiations for a long term freight contract. He might have easily done so with a view to clear up any doubts on the subject. The Scindia Company, to their great surprise, learnt for the first time, fully 14 months and more after the interview of September 1921, that negotiations for a long term freight contract "had been in progress for many months before that date." The reason now adduced in the letter is, to be feared, too belated and as much is greatly to be regretted.

The statement made in the third paragraph of your letter seems also to be startling in its explanation. It is observed that the Chairman of the Company was "perfectly correct" as regards the complaints made in his speech at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 1st October 1922 in observing that the Government gave no opportunity to tender for the carriage of timber from Burma, "the Government of India did refuse to interfere and they fear they must continue to do so. They cannot properly issue orders to local Government in the matter of this kind." While the Government fully acknowledges the accuracy of the Chairman's complaint they enunciate a new policy which strikes at the very root of the resolution passed last March in the Council of State. The resolution specifically refers "To issue instructions in the Departments concerned to give Indian Shipping Companies an opportunity of quoting for the carriage of Government and Railway materials." It is well known that transport either by land or by sea is under the control of the Government of India. If, therefore, in face of this resolution the Government of India feel that they cannot issue instructions in regard to a department which is under their control, for the carriage of Government materials, one may naturally ask what was the utility of passing such a resolution at all. The public would like to be frankly told that the Government are not serious in the expression of their opinion to advance the cause of Indian Shipping.

Lastly, in the fourth paragraph of your letter reasons are given for the delay that has occurred in the appointment of a committee, in conformity with a resolution of the Assembly, to consider the desirability of instituting a Mercantile Marine in India. The reasons may be accepted but it has seldom been known that Committees hitherto proposed by the two Houses on the Central Legislature have been so long delayed, and it is a matter of great regret that there should be such an extraordinary delay in reference to an important subject so vital to the best interests of the whole country. It is to be hoped that the Government will be pleased to make, with all due expedition, the appointment of a Committee that will inspire confidence in the mind of the Indian Public and with such terms of reference as will enable it to consider the question of Indian Shipping in all its aspects.

CHRISTIANS' CONFERENCE

"GREATEST OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS"

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The All-India Conference of the Indian Christians opened its session to-day under the presidency of Mr. S. K Datta.

Reverend J. R. Chitamber, Chairman of the Reception Committee referring to the present agitation in India remarked that while the Non-Co-operation movement had failed in some of its phases the movement itself was not dead nor was it going to die easily. They were in sympathetic agreement with certain aims and objects of Mahatma Gandhi's programme as for example, abolition of liquor traffic, removal of illiteracy and untouchability and furthering of the cause of female education and similar other things. The speaker strongly urged that the Indian Christians should take an active part in the present agitation in consonance with the principles of their religion and make their influence felt as the true sons of the earth. They must mix freely with their compatriots otherwise they would soon lose their savour. They must be aroused to greater zeal and activity and change their attitude. The existing branches of the Indian Christian Assocation must be made vital and active, the defunct ones revived immediately and the new brancees organised. The speaker suggested that their Presidents and other office bearers must take this matter into serious consideration and visit the places themselves or appoint travelling and organising secretaries to do this important work.

In conclusion the speaker said that they must train their young people for service and leadership. They must afford them every facility, financial and otherwise for legal, medical, technical and academic education and the training of the highest type and imbue them with the idea that there was no greater honour that they could attain than the honour of serving their Motherland.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Addressing the Conference Dr. Datta, the president remarked that in its early days the all India efforts of the Indian Christian Association were only limited to the expression of loyalty at coronations and similar functions but since the war the interest had been far wider. Firstly the reforms led the Christian community to enquire what place they would occupy in the new legislatures. The next great political upheaval of the past year had had effects on them along with the rest of Indians. Referring to Mr Gandhi the president said, "in a way Mr. Gandhi is the greatest of the Indian Christians of today. His doctrine of non-violence was fundamentally Christian and had transformed the sinister factor of the anarchical movement of young Bengal." He believed that the duty of his community was to obtain the release of Mr. Gandhi soon. The Indian Christians had share in the Non-Co-operation movement. Some of them, he said, had been imprisoned and the recent attitude of the Indian Christians definitely indicated that they must take their share in Indian politics as they formed a part and parcel of the Indian body-politics. The President then emphasised that the Indian Christians should not identify themselves with any party but should espouse all righteous causes at whatever cost.

Going into the details Dr. Datta said his community should interest itself in (1) the prison reform as the recent outbreaks in different jails indicated grave defects that way, (2) checking the spread of prostitution which was becoming a menace in great industrial centres in India everyday. As India was growing a more industrial country the menace was becoming the worse. Next there were the questions of temperance, emigration and forced labour etc. These problems, the Christians should handle in a constitutional way. Referring to communal representation the President expressed his views as being opposed to such invidious distinctions since they were detrimental to the national solidarity and progress. Dr. Datta remarked that a part of Mr. Gandhi's Bardoli programme was worth attainment such as temperance, uplifting of the depressed classes and giving up untouchability etc. Such tasks the Christians had already commenced.

Regarding Swaraj he said that the term was misleading. What might be Swaraj to one race might not be so to another. What might be Swaraj to one class might not be Swaraj to another. The leaders must place before the country some scheme of compromise of all interests. Dr. Datta did not believe that the Near East trouble was the struggle between the Cross and the Crescent. It was just growth of a new nation, the young Turkey. He hoped the Turks would behave themselves in a gentle manner in regard to the Christian minorities under their sway. The President ended by an appeal for better education among the community which should not merely be first in literacy but in real education.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Speaking at Indian Christian Conference the Hon. Mr. Cintamani referring to communal representation remarked that such distinction was detrimental to the interests of a minor community. It only alienated the sympathies of other communities.

THE

INDIAN REVIEW

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TURKISH RENNAISSANCE

NEW CONSTITUTION

FAILURE OF PARLIAMENTARISM.

Mufty-Zade K. Zia Bey writes as under in "The Outlook" in the mail week:—

If Voltaire were alive he might truthfully say that "it is Anatolia to-day which illumines the Old World." The Turkish nation has set up in Asia Minor a new form of democracy, atrue government of the people for the people. This is by far the most important development of the Turkish Renaissance. During the last three years this new Turkish Government has given patent proofs of its efficiency both in military and civilian matters. Victories on the battle-field have only an ephemeral importance in the history of nations and in the evolution of mankind. Therefore we in Turkey consider with greater hope, if with equal pride, what we have been able to accomplish in the organisation and administration of our country.

While we were fighting against tremendous odds to secure the independence and freedom of our country we were also organising a new form of government to consolidate the fruits of our victories by bringing about an administrative and social reconstruction of new Turkey on truly democratic principles. And the efficiency of this new form of government in its civilian administration has just received an impartial recognition by the Committee of Investigation sent by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner in Constantinople, into the territories recently liberated from our enemies. As reported by the American Press the members of this commission have declared that only a few weeks after the redemption of our provinces the new Turkish administration had established perfect order and brought quiet and prosperity out of chaos and anarchy.

When the World War came it had the same results on the Turkish democratic institutions as in other parliamentary countries. Even more so. The leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress then in power, realising that the Turkish people were neither in favour of entering the war on the side of Germany nor even of remaining under the administration of a pro-war party, suspended the Turkish Parliament and adopted a more stringent dictatorship than their war-mongering colleagues in other European countries. They dragged the country into the war on the side of Germany. After the signing of the Mudros armistice which definitely eliminated Turkey from the general war and caused the downfall of the Committee of Union and Progress the Allies reiterated their intention to proceed to the partition of Turkey and immediately endeavoured to put their intentions into effect. Consequently the Turkish nation was once more spurred to patriotic exaltation as in 1908. But the country found itself now in a peculiar position. The Press and the publicists were clamouring that the war had been fought to make the world safe for democracy and the rights of small nationalities. But on the other hand all semblance of organised administration in Turkey was being systematically broken down by the continuous encroachment of the Allies on the armistice terms which they had agreed upon at Mudros. The very rights of the Turkish nation—after all a small nationality of barely fifteen millions—were being systematically trampled under the booted feet of the Allies. Turkey was being made safe for democracy Turkey was being made safe for the plunder of alien capitalists. Disarmed and disorganised, the Turkish nation was down—but not out. Turkey had to submit to slavery, or else to act. But her Sultan and the shadow of a Government were under the very guns of the enemies in Constantinople. The Turkish nation took the burden upon itself. It made up its mind to live free and independent within its racial territories.

Withdrawing first to the lofty plains of Anatolia, the Turkish people summoned their Parliament, which was at the time suspended. Thus their first act was to take into their own hands one of the constitutional prerogatives of their monarch. This measure was rapidly followed by other similar encroachments on the sovereign's rights. Vested with full powers by the people, the duly elected members of the Parliament formed themselves into a Great National Assembly and assumed the right to defend the nation to engage in war for the purpose of expelling the Greek invaders, and to determine the terms on which Turkey would be ready at any time to conclude peace with the Allies. Summoning the Parliament, declaring war, and concluding peace are three of the essential prerogatives of the chief of state in all parliamentary countries. These prerogatives were assumed by the Turkish people. The Turkish Constitution had to be revised.

Parliamentarism had proved a failure. The people were unwilling to take the chance of being once more—for so-called reasons of state—subjected to the dictatorship of a few leaders. A republic was not to be thought of. European republics had proved to have the draw-backs of all parliamentary governments. Besides, the proclamation of a republic in Turkey would have been too dangerous a measure to take with aggressive and powerful Soviets on the Caucasian border Furthermore the Sultan is a tradition in Turkey and a Sultan with no real power is not a danger but only a luxury. The general international situation of Turkey made this luxury a necessity. The Sultan of Turkey is recognised as Caliph, or Spiritual Chief, of all Moslem countries, and through this fact Turkey can at any time exert a telling influence over the whole Moslem world. On the strength of this alone Turkey was enabled to stave off Soviet intrigues and propaganda within her territory and even to force the the modification of Soviet policies in Asia.

To evolve a new form of government which would reconcile all these different requirement and would at the same time satisfy the ideals of the people was a difficult task. But upon the initiative of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Great National Assembly—now a permanent Constituent Assembly—worked out a new Turkish Constitution which not only has accomplished the purposes outlined above but has also given repeated proofs during these last three years of its efficiency and viability.

According to the Turkish Constitution no national or international obligation, agreement, or contract can be entered upon or even negotiated outside the Great National Assembly. For each specific case the representatives of the people elect one or more delegates whose explict duty is to consult with the National Assembly on all the phases of the negotiations and to enter upon any agreement however temporary only upon the specific authorisation of the Assembly. This stringent restriction insures the total elimination of secret negotiations, the total sovereignty of the people is respected, and arbitrary actions on the part of one or more dictators is made impossible. During his recent negotiations with Franklin Bouillon at Smyrna, Mustapha Kemal Pasha in person gave an example of the inability of any Turkish official to bring his country into an agreement, even in principle, without referring the whole matter to the representatives of the people. In Mudania Ismet Pasha was in the same position, and while the Turkish delegate had to consult the Turkish people, represented in the National Assembly, throughout the negotiation of the armistice treaty the so-called plenipotentiaries of the Allies had to consult only the Premiers of their respective nations. Since the Turkish people through the Assembly were kept informed of all the turns taken by the negotiations, the Turkish authorities had no objection to the presence of their newspaper correspondents, while the Allied envoys endeavoured to keep their own newspaper correspondents away even from Mudania.

The new Turkish Constitution has established in theory and in fact a totally new conception of government in which the people are placed and maintained at the very top. This system is undoubtedly the most thorough form of government by the people yet devised in the Old World. It maintains the traditions of the country without at the same time impairing or endangering the sovereignty of the people. The future will gradually smooth out its imperfections if practice shows that it has any. It most certainly will have shortcoming: nothing is perfect in this world. But the stride made by Turkey is a long one.

"SCINDIA" AND GOVERNMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why is the Government non-cooperating with the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.?

(1) They bought the Hospitalship 'Loyalty' more perhaps for her name than for her real worth!

(2) Then again, their Managing Agents are staunch co-operators!

(3) Even their Directors, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Narottum Morarji, etc., are Councillors and Co-operators!

(4) The Company itself has sought business from the Government!

(5) And yet, a Government official quietly goes past the Scindia Company; does not invite their tender for carriage of cargo: enters into an agreement with the British India Steam Navigation Company for *full ten years* and that at high rates!

(6) And when the Government is asked to explain this arbitrary way of the official, Government contends, that it cannot interfere, and cannot even disclose the secret agreement with the B.I.Co.! Will not Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Samaldas speak out their minds?

Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HOUSES FOR WORKMEN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to thank you for the signal service rendered by you to the cause of the working classes in Bombay in protesting against the too high rate of rent fixed bythe Development Directorate for the rooms in their chawls. Also I must congratulate you on the success achieved by you in exposing the fallacious nature of the arguments trotted out by the champions of the Development Directorate.

The monthly rents fixed by the Development Department for the rooms in their chawls are Rs. 13, 14, 15 and 16, one rupee more for each floor and additional one rupee for the rooms in the corners. It is contended on behalf of the Directorate that these are purely economic rents and there is nothing of profiteering in them. Without contesting the correctness of the figures showing the actual cost of construction, price of land, dainage, repairs etc, I wish to point out in this connection that the monthly rent charged in the chawls at Byculla, Clarke Road, built by the City Improvement Trust is Rs. 7 only. The rooms are of the same dimension i.e. 16 ft. by 10 ft. These chawls were completed in 1920 when the prices of building materials were higher than they are at present. Is the rent charged by the Improvement Trust an economic rent? The Director of the Government Information Bureau will please enligten the public on this point.

The remedy suggested by your contemporary pledged to the defence of the Development Directorate's policy in fixing the rates of rent so high, that the force of public opinion should be brought to bear upon the millowners and industrialists generally to compel them by means of a house allowance to make it possible for their employees to pay such rents as will make the Development chawls a sound financial proposition, is easy to make but not so easy to carry out. Let the Government which itself is a great employer of labour, first set the example and let the "Times of India" publicly appeal to it to do so. As regards the pressure on the millowners and other industrialists I fail to see how it can be brought to bear upon them. This is a question of paying hard cash and only a general strike of mill-hands and other workmen can bring the capitalists round to reason. Surely the "Times of India" would not like it. There is a talk about reduction of wages at Ahmedabad and even in Bombay mills are not doing so well. The proposal for increasing the wages of workmen at this time would be considered simply preposterous. If the "Times of India" will kindly show a way to compel the mill-owners to pay a special house allowance the workmen will be grateful to it.

Yours etc.

K. P. G.

Bombay, December 15.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY AND THE GOA. EXPOSITION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me the hospitality of your columns to put the following facts before your esteemed readers.

As everybody knows all Government offices and nearly all mercantile firms of Bombay have granted their employees a few days' leave for the exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa; but strange as it is the only firm in Bombay that did not think fit to do anything of the sort for their employees, who are all Catholics, is the head office for India of the American firm—the Vacuum Oil Company—the firm who were lately said to have declared 300 per cent. dividend. Their General Manager, a Scotch gentleman, had at the beginning of this year premised them to give more holidays now (in this office one hardly gets any public or bank holiday) than they used to get before; but his point blank refusal of their applications for leave for the exposition, and a circular issued by him saying that no one would get any leave on any pretext up to the end of March with the exception of two days for Christmas, seem to belie that promise. The exposition is not an ordinary event that comes every year, neither is it a week-end at Deolali or Matheran, nor is it a six months' furlough in Scotland after two years' service in India, but it is an occasion that comes after many years, and the question of leave is only for a few days. What is required here is justice and fair play. Can any of your kind readers suggest through the medium of your paper how these enslaved Catholics can have a chance of going to their great saint?—Yours, etc.

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"JUDAISM AND HUMANITY."

LECTURE BY MME. BELLA PEVSNER

Mme. Bella Pevsner delivered a lecture last evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "The Services of Judaism to Humanity," Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding.

The chairman said the lecturer's task of dispelling misconceptions in this country was an easy one as far as the city was concerned, for the other communities lived in perfect friendship with the Jews.

Mme. Pevsner said she was glad there was no difference between man and man here. The disasters which came into this world came through the lack of understanding of each other, as in the last world war. The very fact that Europe was lying devastated and crushed down had brought her to new countries which were awakening and keeping in touch with all that was going on and preparing for a new world; for Europe it was too late to do so. The Jews there felt lonely and forsaken and, therefore, they came here.

A MISUNDERSTOOD RACE.

Judaism was founded by Abraham who was a young revolutionary and rebel against idolatery and came into a new country and there he felt the impulse of a new religious and spiritual force, a force which could only be felt and not touched by the hand and measured by yard. Later on that conception of universal spiritual power gave to the world one of its greatest statesman and law giver Moses. In their writings people could find many sciences like enginics and politics which they could not find in other religions. Even in regard to slavery while Plato and Aristotle allowed that institution, the Jews said that men could not be slaves for more than six years and they were allowed to marry free girls. It was a Jewish writer who sounded the bugle call to the whole world that one nation should not fight another and that they all should live on peaceful terms with each other. It was they wh said that the lamb should lie peacefully by the lion and not inside it. They refused to bow down their heals to sham divinity even when they were chained and dragged through the streets by the Romans. When the Jews were ill-treated in Europe they fled to Portugal and to Turkey in the time of the very good Sultan Selim who gave them refuge. Some seventy years ago Jews were very happy in Russia, but now they were not, and it was one of the worst countries for them to live in. They could not come to happy India and be happy there for it was too far away. Only in India it was possible for small groups of men like the Jews to live happily and live in absolute peace with large masses of men. It was quite impossible to do so in Europe or other countries.

JEWS' SERVICES IN THE WAR.

The lecturer then detailed the services the Jews had rendered in the time of the last war to different countries. They had paid the largest sums of money towards the expenses of the war and had suffered most yet they were ill-treated and killed and massacred. The Jews had produced some of the greatest men in the world philosophers and religious teachers and scientists. They were an intellectual people first and foremost They were not all usurers and money lenders. Because they were in a minority in many countries they had to raise themselves and be keen intellectually. They were a lonely sect a forstaken sect—they were forsaken by the whole world. In spite of the efforts of 20 centuries to do away with them, they were still forty millions strong. Each one of them must help to dispel the misunderstandings about their religion and she was going to tell them of a new and happy place where they could live. She wanted them to give a great moral lesson to the degraded European countries. She reminded them that while life was sweet it was also short, and she asked them to work out a better programme for the good of the world which like a beacon light would light their way to a better path and better world.

A Baroda message of December 27th says: Delegates from all parts of India are arriving here to join the All-India Brahmabhatt Conference. In the morning a grand procession consisting of the delegates and visitors was organised which paraded the principal thoroughfares of the city.

The President elect, Pandit Ramadhin Chaudhari of Monghyr, was received at the station by the Secretary and other delegates.

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Blood Poisoning
Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

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Bears'
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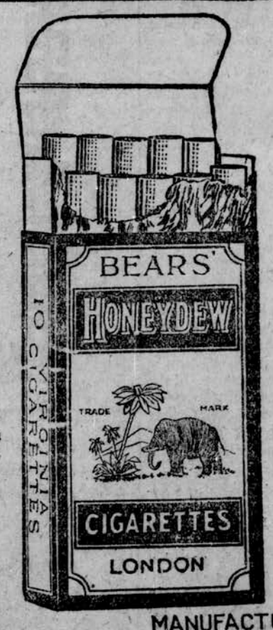

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